REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1930-31

(Ending 30th June 1931)

(201(D)

BANGALORE:

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31, ENDING 30TH JUNE 1931.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08 and also in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for 1923-24.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja spent a month each at Bangalore and Ootacamund during the year. In July 1930, His Highness proceeded on a prolonged tour *via* Ranikhet and Almora to Kedarnath, and on the return journey, visited Hardwar, Delhi and Poona. In January 1931, His Highness proceeded *via* Samse to Kuduremukha, Pandavaramukhi and Gangamula and returned *via* Sringeri, Kigga, Agumbe, Tarikere, Lingadahalli and Kemmangundi. From the 25th March 1931, he camped for about a fortnight at Kemmangundi, visiting different parts of the Bababudan Hills. In June 1931, His Highness proceeded on a long tour to Lake Mansarowar and Mount Kailas in Tibet, the greater part of which was performed after the close of the year under report.

Minor tours included visits to Sravanabelgola, Halebid, Belur, Hassan and Karapur with Lord Hardinge, a visit to the Game Sanctuary near Chamrajnagar, and a short visit to Madras.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

2. The Dewan, *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, visited Simla on State business in July 1930. In August, he inspected Tumkur, Tiptur, Mysore and Yedatore and while at Tiptur, he performed the opening ceremonies of the Maternity Hospital and the Veterinary Dispensary there. He also opened the new building for the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore and the Reading Room at Yedatore. Early in September, he left for London as a States' Delegate to the Round Table Conference. After attending the Conference, he returned in the middle of February 1931. In April 1931, the Dewan switched on the electric lighting installation at Anekal and in the same month he inspected Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, the Hulikere Tunnel Works, the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and the Thippagondanahalli Water Works. He again visited Simla in May 1931 on State business.

3. The Officiating Dewan *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao visited Mandya in September 1930 and opened the electric installation there. In October 1930, he inspected the Thippagondanahalli Water Works. In November, he visited Shimoga and inspected the Anjanapur project works and the Iron Works at Bhadravathi. He also presided at the Scout Cub Rally at Mysore. As Member of Council, he again visited Bhadravathi in April 1931.

4. *Rajamantrapravina* K. Matthan, Member of Council, opened the Municipal High School at Bowringpet and inspected the Stud Farm at Kunigal in August 1930. In September, he opened the Co-operative Society Building and the Adikarnataka Industrial School at Hassan. In January 1931, he presided at the First Primary Education Conference at Tumkur, laid the foundation stone of the Town Hall at Sagar and inspected the local institutions at Shimoga, as well as the Match Factory.

(ii) Political.

The subsidy.

5. The annual subsidy of Rupees twenty-four and a half lakhs was paid in two instalments, the first instalment on 31st January 1931 and the second on 1st April 1931.

The British Resident.

6. The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel R. J. C. Burke continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

7. There were, as usual, two Sessions of the Assembly. The first was held during the Dasara of 1930 and the second commenced on 1st June 1931, four days after the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

8. At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

(1) Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation.
(2) Bill to amend the law relating to the Protection of Copy-Right.
(3) Bill further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911.
(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.
(5) Mysore Medical Practitioners Registration Bill.

Certain clauses of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation were not accepted by the Assembly and the rest such as, appointing the Revenue Commissioner as the Chief Controlling Authority for Panchayets, delegation of certain powers of Government to the Revenue Commissioner, were accepted subject to the retention of powers of appeal to Government. The general principles of the remaining four Bills were agreed to by the Assembly.

The Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the amendment of the Standing Orders of the Representative Assembly with a view to simplify the procedure for amending such orders, was placed before the Assembly, which unanimously agreed to all the amendments proposed by the Committee.

9. Out of a total number of 70 questions asked, answers were furnished in respect of 69, on most of which a number of supplementary questions were put and answered.

10. Of the 31 resolutions on the agenda, 9 were moved and discussed. Four of these were withdrawn after discussion, 3 were carried by a large majority, 1 was accepted for adoption as early as possible and the remaining one was put to vote and lost.

11. Out of 199 representations received for consideration, 67 were discussed.

12. Three adjournment motions for discussion of matters of public importance were allowed and two more were admitted as representations and discussed.

13. At the Budget Session of the Assembly (June 1931), 60 out of 69 questions were answered as also a number of supplementary questions on some of them.

14. The opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

(1) Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the Rights of Women.
(2) Election Offences and Inquiries Bill.
(3) Draft Minor Municipalities Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation.
(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Income Tax Regulation, 1923.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of the first Bill. The third was withdrawn by Government after some discussion while the second and the fourth Bills were not approved by the Assembly.

15. The general discussion of the Budget occupied two days. Three days were allotted for consideration of Government measures.

16. There were 32 resolutions on the Budget, out of which only one, *viz.*, deleting from the Budget the revenue of one lakh of rupees anticipated from the proposed levy of fees in Middle Schools was discussed and finally accepted by Government.

Besides these, there were 15 general resolutions the majority of which related to the question of revision of assessment. Only three resolutions were taken up for discussion out of which two were passed by a large majority and the third was accepted by Government with certain modifications.

(iv) The Mysore Economic Conference.

Economic Conference.

17. Owing to financial stringency, the activities of the Economic Conference organisation had to be curtailed, particularly during the latter part of the year. The three Boards and the Standing Committee of the Conference were reconstituted during the year. The General Conference met once. The Boards held their meetings regularly during the first half of the year, but in the second half, fewer meetings were held.

18. The following were the more important subjects considered by the Conference and its Boards :—

(1) Provision of working capital for small industrial enterprises.
(2) Manufacture of Vegetable Ghee.
(3) Establishment of a Coffee Bank.
(4) Putting up of a Cardamom drying shed at Mudgere.
(5) Erection of a Tile Making Factory in Mudgere Taluk.
(6) Reduction of rates charged by the Electrical Department for industrial installations.
(7) Development of fruit cultivation.
(8) Model Kindergarten School.
(9) Physical Culture in Girls' Schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(1) The utilization of the grant of Rs. 4,000 provided under Economic Development for the following purposes :—
  (i) Introduction of the Dalton Plan in a High School.
  (ii) Experimenting with the Double Shift system.
  (iii) Dr. M. V. Gopalaswamy's School for children.
  (iv) Grant to Mahila Seva Samaja for special English classes.
  (v) Preparation of text books on Religious Instruction.
(2) Differentiation in the types of Middle Schools.
(3) Report of Mr. K. N. Kini on the Education Survey in the Districts of Bangalore and Kadur.
(4) Education of Adult Women.
(5) Development of Middle Schools with ruralised courses of study.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(1) Reports of the Sub-Committees appointed to consider the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
(2) Supply of improved agricultural implements and manures to raiyats at cost price.
(3) Organisation of a Fruit Growers' Association.
(4) Expansion of fruit cultivation in the Malnad.
(5) Loans for fruit cultivation.
(6) Economic Survey of villages.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(1) The Manufacture of Sulphuric acid.
(2) Financial assistance to trade and industries in the State.
(3) Amendments to the Mysore Joint Stock Companies Regulation.
(4) Facilities to be given to the Sericultural Industry.
(5) Award of Technical Scholarships.
(6) Revision of rules regarding the grant of collecting and prospecting licenses and mining Leases.

Orders of Government have been passed on some of the questions referred to above.

19. The post of the Economic Lecturer, Bangalore District, was abolished from 1st February 1931. The posts of District Economic Superintendents were suspended from 1st April 1931 and the Economic Development work was entrusted to the Revenue Sub-Division officers in the districts.

20. The District Boards were given a grant of Rs. 10,000 at the rate of Rs. 1,250 for each district for Economic Development work.

21. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition was held during the year as usual. Several improvements were effected in the buildings and a new machinery shed was erected at a cost of Rs. 8,000. The formation of a fund called the "Mysore Dasara Exhibition Fund" to which would be credited the surplus remaining after each year's Exhibition was sanctioned by Government during the year. The Fund is proposed to be utilised for effecting improvements and additions to the Exhibition Buildings.

(v) Important events and administrative measures.

Round Table Conference at London.

22. *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, attended the Round Table Conference held in London from October 1930 to January 1931 and represented Travancore, Cochin and Pudukota States in addition to Mysore.

Retrenchment Committee.

23. Government appointed a Committee in March 1931 under the Chairmanship of *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar to consider and examine the retrenchments possible under the various votable heads of expenditure, and to indicate the methods of improving the sources of revenue, and to suggest ways and means of stabilising the financial position. The Committee sent up interim recommendations for consideration in framing the Budget for 1931-32 and their final report was received in August 1931.

Krishnarajasagara and allied works.

24. All the points in dispute with the Government of Madras in regard to the Krishnarajasagara were practically settled and only the formal confirmation of the proportion factor adopted for the month of October is awaited.

25. The first three sections of the Irwin Canal were practically completed during the year and water was run for trial purposes in the Maddur Branch.

Census.

26. The seventh Decennial Census of the State was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931. The population of the State was 65,57,302, compared with 59,78,872 in 1921, showing an increase of 10 per cent.

27. The Thippagondanahalli Water Works for the supply of water to Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, made considerable progress during the year. Public Works.

28. The 7th Installation Works were completed and arrangements have been made for the supply of electric power to Salem and Erode from the Metur Transmission Line. Electrical Works.

29. At the instance of the Trade Commissioner, arrangements were made for the supply of Mysore granite for use as kerb-stones in England. Trade and Commerce.

30. In order to extend the sphere of usefulness of the Mysore Land Mortgage Bank, the area of its operations was extended to six more Taluks. Land Mortgage Bank.

31. A Political Branch was separately organised and placed under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police; and the Police Forces in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields were re-organised and the Crime, Detection and Traffic Departments in these places were placed under separate Inspectors, as an experimental measure. Police.

32. The report submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the abolition of the present system of hereditary village shanbhogs and substituting a paid agency in one typical district, in the first instance, was published for the information of the public. Revenue.

33. Th report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of Women's Rights under the Hindu Law was published during the year under report and a draft bill embodying the recommendations of the Committee was placed before the Representative Assembly in June 1931, and leave to introduce it was obtained at the Session of the Legislative Council held in the same month. Hindu Law.

34. Towards the end of March 1931, some workmen of the Government Central Press, Bangalore, who were dissatisfied with the increase in the number of working hours, began to show an obstructive attitude, owing to which a lock out was ordered on 1st April 1931. The workmen having repented for their conduct, work was resumed on the 18th of that month. Strikes and Disturbances.

35. Lord Hardinge, the Ex-Viceroy of India and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India visited the State during the year. Important Visits.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

1. The recorded total area of the State was 18,894,552 acres, as against 18,894,526 acres in the previous year, the difference being quite negligible and due to change of Akarband in some Taluks. Five villages from Dodballapur Taluk in the Bangalore District were transferred to Koratagere Taluk in the Tumkur District. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,326,694 acres, and also the extent of 8,771,949 acres not available for cultivation (being minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste), there was a net extent of 8,795,909 acres, as against 8,785,213 acres in the previous year available for cultivation, of which 8,116,062 acres, (*i.e*, 92·27 per cent of the area available for cultivation) were under occupancy, as against 8,121,045 acres in the previous year. The total area cropped in the year was 66,38 685 acres, against 66,11,450 in the year previous. There was thus a fall of 4,983 acres in the total area under occupation as compared with the preceding year, but a rise in the total area cropped by 27,235 acres. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,112,712 with an area of 8,100,018 acres, giving an average of 7·27 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

2. The different items of field work carried out by the several District Survey Parties during the year under report are shown below :—

1. Detailed original survey was carried out in respect of six Inam Villages comprising 596 Survey numbers with an area of 1,421 acres and 11 guntas.
2. Re-survey was effected in respect of three Inam Villages comprising 232 survey numbers with an area of 658 acres 11 guntas.
3. Original classification was done in regard to four Inam Villages comprising 594 numbers with an area of 1382 acres and 19 guntas.
4. Re-classification was effected in four Inam Villages comprising 413 numbers with an area of 739 acres and 37 guntas.
5. Put-Pahani measurement was carried out in four Inam Villages comprising 1177 hissas with an area of 590 acres and 12 guntas.
6. Miscellaneous phode work was done in respect of seven Inam Villages consisting of 76 numbers with an area of 129 acres and 36 guntas.
7. Sub-Division of land was effected in 3,831 Government villages comprising 16,675 numbers with an area of 72,475 acres and 24 guntas.
8. Classification was carried out of lands sub-divided comprising 12,082 numbers with an area of 60,040 acres and 18 guntas in 2,015 villages.
9. Encroachments on Government lands were detected in 127 cases involving an area of 537 acres and 20 guntas and an estimated assessment of Rs. 1,063.

Special work.

3. The area lying within eight Government villages and one Inam village comprised within the Bhadra Agricultural Colony in the Shimoga Taluk was formed into a village named Colemanpet and an extent of 500 acres of land granted for the cultivation of tea in Mudgere Taluk was measured and demarcated. The sub-division of lands in the Vani Vilas Sagara bed was continued and an area of 8,473 acres and 13 guntas was formed into small holdings for purposes of cultivation.

Survey Maps.

4. Out of the 306 re-survey maps to be printed, maps of 133 villages were prepared and printed. In order to replenish the exhausted stock, original survey maps of 255 villages were printed. Alterations and other *durasti* (corrections) effected in maps were incorporated in the printed copies of the concerned maps of 292 villages. Maps of 65 unsettled Inam villages were drawn by hand and supplied to parties on payment of the prescribed fees. The total number of maps, inclusive of maps of Inam villages, issued during the year was 8,611 as against 13,338 in 1929-30. Of these, 1,566 maps costing Rs. 1,957 were sold to the public, 3,870 maps of the value of Rs. 4,838 were supplied to the Revenue Department, free of

cost and 1800 maps were utilised by the Department. Maps of 1375 villages costing Rs. 1,719 relating to four taluks were issued to the Revenue Department free of cost, in accordance with Standing Orders.

Remuneration of Village Officers.

5. The Potgi payable to Village Officers was revised with reference to collections under revision settlement in respect of 1101 villages belonging to seven taluks and these proposals were given effect to after obtaining Government sanction. The decennial revision of Potgi in respect of 917 villages of seven taluks was also given effect to and the revision in respect of 158 villages of Gubbi Taluk was completed. The biennial revision of Potgi of nine villages in the Krishnarajasagara Channel area comprised in the Taluks of Krishnarajapete and Mysore was also carried out and given effect to. Original Potgi of three Inam villages in two taluks and supplemental Potgi of four Shanbhogi firkas in one taluk were also sanctioned during the year.

Record of Rights.—Hissa Survey Operations.

6. Out of the 16 Taluks in respect of which the preliminary record has been concluded, hissa survey operations were completed in seven taluks during the year.

General.

7. The Survey Training School continued to work throughout the year. In pursuance of Government Orders, a batch of 60 recruits was admitted to the school and put through the prescribed five months' course of training. On the results of an examination held in June 1931, 51 recruits were employed and posted to the districts for departmental work. In addition, six Revenue Probationers, eight Amildars and Deputy Amildars and 18 Probationary Revenue Inspectors received training in the respective courses prescribed for them. Nine Classers of the Department also underwent an advanced course of training in theodolite and plane table survey.

Original settlement was introduced into 13 and resettlement into three Inam villages during the year.

In order to release an officer for work at headquarters where the work was increasing, the eight district charges were, as a temporary and experimental measure, reconstituted into seven district charges, the Kadur Survey District being abolished and the several taluks of that district added on to the adjoinng districts of Hassan and Shimoga.

Finance.

8. The total cost of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 2,13, 765. The question of undertaking new lines of work, such as Village, Town and City Surveys and of the practicability of organising a select party for topographical survey was not taken up for consideration during the year, as the Record of Rights Scheme dominated all other considerations and all the resources of the department in men had to be utilized to speed up Hissa survey work.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed Waste.

9. An extent of 5,84,609 acres of assessed waste land was available for cultivation, out of which 26,904 acres with an assessment of Rs. 33,881 were taken up during the year, against 35,334 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 43,379 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the lands being of poor quality and situated far from villages. An extent of 27,393 acres with an assessment of Rs. 41,143 was relinquished during the year, against 15,662 acres with an assessment of Rs. 25,805 in 1929-30. There was thus a net decrease in the extent under cultivation by 489 acres with an assessment of Rs. 7,262.

Alienation.

10. A total extent of 380 acres, 11 guntas and $77\frac{11}{12}$ square yards of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 308-5-3 was alienated during the year for non-agricultural purposes, against 371 acres, 35 guntas and $39\frac{1}{12}$ square yards with an assessment of Rs. 689-2-5 in the year previous. Of these, 41 acres, 28 guntas and 87 square yards were for buildings, 208 acres, 21 guntas and 30 square yards for village extensions and the remainder for schools, roads and other purposes.

Land Revenue Demand.

11. The year commenced with an outstanding balance of Rs. 11,49,792, under land revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous and the demand for the year was Rs. 1,29,85,005, bringing the total demand for the year to Rs. 1,41,34,797, against Rs. 1,43,88,540 in 1929-30. Remissions granted during the year amounted

to Rs. 1,14,957, leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs. 1,40,19,840, against a net demand of Rs. 1,42,63,031 for the preceding year. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,14,54,930 or 82·07 per cent of the demand against Rs. 1,31,13,332 or 93·37 per cent in 1929-30. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 25,64,910 against Rs. 11,49,749 in the year previous.

Coercive Processes.

12. Coercive Processes were adopted for the recovery of 20·40 per cent of the land revenue against 15·50 per cent in the previous year. The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 2,42,673 against 1,48,969 in the year previous, the amount realised thereby being Rs. 23,37,169 against Rs. 20,32,107 in 1929-30. The number of demand notices issued under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code increased from 1,00,617 in 1929-30 to 1,56,633 and the amount recovered was Rs. 17,33,050 being 74·15 per cent of the total recoveries under coercive processes against Rs. 16,00,067 or 78·7 per cent of the total recoveries in the year previous. The number of sale notifications issued under Section 159 of the Land Revenue Code also rose from 43,174 in 1929-30 to 78,055 during the year. Sales were held in 39,027 cases and realised a sum of Rs. 5,66,782 against 11,546 cases realising Rs. 4,02,007 in the preceding year. The total extent of land sold for arrears of revenue was 2,50,208 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 5,05,341, against 59,267 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,58,625 in 1929-30.

Moveable properties of defaulters were distrained under section 160 of the Land Revenue Code in 7,974 cases against 5,171 cases in the year previous, the amount of arrears thus realised being Rs. 37,085 against Rs. 29,812 in the preceding year. The percentage of the number of sales to the total number of processes and the percentage of the amount recovered by sale to the total recoveries were 19·37 and 25·84 respectively against 11·23 and 21·26 in 1929-30.

Loans and Advances.

13. A sum of Rs. 2,10,000 was provided in the budget for the year 1930-31 for the grant of Takavi, Land Improvement and Fruit Culture Loans. Additional allotments of Rs. 20,000 each under the Land Improvement and Takavi Loans were sanctioned during the year. Thus the total allotment under the above three heads came to Rs. 2,50,000. Out of this, loans amounting to Rs. 2,17,487-8-0 were actually disbursed during the year. There were 2,153 applications for Takavi loans for an amount of Rs. 3,81,408 against 2,827 applications for Rs. 4,67,766 in 1929-30. Of these, 1,017 applications for Rs. 1,06,190 were sanctioned against 1,676 applications of the value of Rs. 1,36,607 in the preceding year. The amount due to be recovered (including arrears) was Rs. 2,18,504-0-1, of which a sum of Rs. 78,515-5-9 or 42·13 per cent of the demand was recovered during the year, against 46·28 per cent in 1929-30. Under Land Improvement Loans, 1,608 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 7,20,754 had to be dealt with during the year, against 1,538 applications involving Rs. 6,67,574 in the year previous. Of these, 575 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,20,707-7-0 were sanctioned, against 602 applications amounting to Rs. 1,08,058 in 1929-30. The amount to be recovered was Rs. 2,50,866-6-7, of which a sum of Rs. 1,14,100-13-10 was recovered, showing a a percentage of 49·84 to the total demand, against 50·81 in 1929-30. In connection with the sinking of irrigation wells, there were 96 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 68,780, against 212 applications involving Rs. 1,09,000 in the preceding year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 7,870 were sanctioned in 25 cases. Out of the total demand of Rs. 29,146-6-7, a sum of Rs. 13,756-2-5 or 51·68 per cent of the demand was collected during the year.

Record of Rights.

14. The Record of Rights Scheme was ordered to be introduced during the year into the Taluks of Closepet, Channapatna, Chikballapur, Tiptur, Turvekere, Chitaldrug, Sorab, Shikarpur, Kadur and Tarikere and the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda. The preparation of the preliminary records was completed before the close of the year in all the above places excepting Closepet, Channapatna, Shikarpur and Sorab Taluks, where the work was in various stages of progress. The demand for the year on account of fees prescribed for making entries in the Record of Rights and for measuring and mapping, was approximately Rs. 17,98,351, of which only a sum of Rs. 71,153 was collected during the year.

Tanks.

15. One hundred and fifty-one major and 639 minor tanks were restored and repaired during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,59,742 and Rs. 3,35,514 respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 49,021 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 64,047 in respect of minor tanks.

16. In 3,750 cases, Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 54,069-5-2 was remitted by Revenue Money Orders against 4,001 Money Orders for Rs. 58,100-1-9 in 1929-30. Revenue Money Orders.

17. As the seasonal conditions during the year under report were generally favourable and the yield of food crops satisfactory, there was no distress in any part of the State. In parts of the Shimoga District, *i.e.*, in the taluks of Shimoga and Kumsi, where some of the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water, there was failure of crops and as a measure of relief, remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 5,911 was sanctioned. Distress.

18. During the year under report, there were 22 Shanbhogs and 17 Patels and a private candidate under training in the Training School for Village Officers at Bangalore. The report submitted by the Committee, appointed to consider the abolition of the present systen of hereditary village Shanbhogs and substituting a paid agency in one typical district in the first instance, was published for the information of the public. Miscellaneous.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

19. The enquiry into the Inams of the Yelandur Jahgir in progress during the year 1929-30 could not be completed during the year by the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud, as the work is said to require the continuous and undivided attention of a wholetime officer.

20. The total number of Inam lands resumed to Government during the year was 24, resulting in a decrease of about Rs. 144 in the revenue under Inam, while the land revenue proper increased by about Rs. 692. Of these, five were Village Service Inams and 12 artisan Inams.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

(A) The Legislative Council.

1. During the year, the Council met twice and sat for eleven working days with an average of 5·5 days per session.

2. Ten Bills were placed before the house for consideration. Of these, the Bill to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923, were considered and passed at one sitting of the Council. Two other Bills, *viz.*, the Bill to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928, and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, were also finally passed during the official year.

3. At the Budget Session (1931) of the Council, leave was granted to introduce the Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the Rights of Women. Select Committee Reports on the following Bills were also considered and the Bills were reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council :—

(1) Bill to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, 1927.
(2) Do Law relating to the protection of Copy Right in Mysore.
(3) Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Mysore.
(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
(5) Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.

4. Out of the 241 questions admitted, answers to 215 questions were printed and placed on the table. There were 203 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary, additional and supplementary. All the demands were put to vote and passed.

5. One hundred resolutions had been admitted and of these, only three were moved and discussed at the December Session (1930) and none at the Budget Session. The remaining resolutions lapsed for want of time. Of the resolutions moved, the first which related to financial aid for merchants and agriculturists owing to the prevailing trade depression was put to vote and lost.

6. Grant of relief to agriculturists, in view of the fall in prices of agricultural produce, formed the subject matter of the second resolution and this was accepted by Government in an amended form.

7. The third resolution was in respect of the constitution of a Committee of officials and non-officials, with a non-official chairman, to enquire into the position of the Backward Classes in—

(1) the ministerial and subordinate ranks of the State Service, and
(2) the higher ranks of the State Service,

and to report as to the measures needed to secure for them better representation in the public service. This was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that the number of non-official members on the Central Recruitment Board would be increased by one or two.

8. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

(B) Legislative Enactments.

9. The following Regulations were passed during the year :—

A Regulation to amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, 1925.

The amendment provides for the continuance of the Regulation for a further period of ten years.

A Regulation to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.

The amendment is intended to give relief to auction purchasers whose position was rendered somewhat vague by the Full Bench decision of the Chief Court of Mysore in Venkataramanappa *vs.* Nanjappa (6 Mys. L. J. 489).

A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923.

The amendment provides for a slightly enhanced rate of income-tax, but does not interfere with the limit of exemption from taxation.

A Regulation further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.

The amendment provides for the cultivation of a portion of the irrigable area under a tank with dry or semi-dry crops in seasons when the supply of the tank is not sufficient and also brings the provisions of the Regulation into accord with those of the Village Panchayet Regulation and the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

10 The following is a summary of the important rules and notifications issued during the year under the several Regulations in force :—

Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859.—Under Section 5, the Amildar and *Ex-officio* II Class Magistrate of Chintamani Taluk was empowered by virtue of his office to try cases arising under the said act within the Chintamani Taluk.

Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—The act with certain modifications was made applicable to the territories of Mysore as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British Subject.

Civil Courts Regulation I of 1883 —

(*i*) As a temporary measure, an additional District Court was established at Bangalore for a period of 1 year with effect from 15th October 1930, having jurisdiction concurrent with that of the District Judge, Bangalore, subject to the trial of such cases as directed by the High Court.

(*ii*) The Taluk of Maddur was included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Mandya with effect from 1st May 1931.

(*iii*) The jurisdiction of Magadi Taluk in respect of small cause cases not exceeding Rs. 300 was transferred from the Munsiff of Closepet to that of the Small Causes Court, Bangalore, from 1st July 1931.

Explosives Regulation II of 1888.—The manufacture, possession and importation of any explosive containing sulphur or sulphurate in admixture with Chlorate of potassium or any other Chlorate was prohibited within the Mysore State subject to the manufacture, possession or importation of such explosive in small quantities for scientific purposes or for the purpose of manufacturing heads of safety matches.

Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.—The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to certain Kayamgutta and Jodi Villages in the State.

Railways Regulation, 1894.—All the provisions of the Mysore Railway Regulation were made applicable to the Tarikere-Narasimharajpura and the Tadasa-Hebbe tramways owned and worked by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. General and subsidiary rules in force on the Mysore Railways worked by the Government were also made applicable to the above tramways.

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(*i*) The temporary Additional District Judge was appointed an additional Sessions Judge.

(*ii*) All the Second Class Magistrates and all the Amildars and Deputy Amildars who are *Ex-officio* Magistrates of the 2nd class were empowered to record confessions made to them in the course of an investigation under Chapter XIV of the Code at any time before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

(*iii*) Maddur Taluk was included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Special First Class Magistrate, Mandya, with effect from 1st May 1931.

Municipal Regulation VII of 1906.

(*i*) Certain Rules were made for determining the mode and conditions of appointing non-gazetted officers in the Superior Service of the Municipal Councils in the State, with a view to secure adequate representation of the various communities in them.

(*ii*) Certain amendments to the Rules for regulating the conduct of Elections to City and Town Municipal Councils were issued.

Police Regulation V of 1908.

(*i*) The provisions of section 56 were extended to several places in the State.

(*ii*) The Assistant Commissioner in the Yelandur Jahgir was appointed a Superintendent of Police for the area comprised in the Yelandur Jaghir.

Criminal Tribes Regulation VII of 1916.—The wandering gang of persons known in the Mysore State as Ghatti Voddars at present residing temporarily in the village of Bettadapur in Hunsur Taluk of the Mysore District and all other persons either in Jail or absconding, who are at present known to be members of the said gang, and any additional persons who shall hereafter be shown to be related to the said persons or to belong to the said gang were declared to belong to a Criminal Tribe.

District Magistrates were directed to register such of the members of the said criminal tribe as are proved or reasonably believed to be addicted to the systematic committing of non-bailable offences. It was also directed that every registered member of the said criminal tribe should report himself at fixed intervals.

Cinematograph Regulation XII of 1923.—A Board consisting of official and non-official gentlemen was appointed for a period of 2 years. Some additional members were added to the Committee as the authority for the State for the purpose of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition.

Lepers Regulation IV of 1925.—Certain rules were framed to regulate the conduct of lepers in the State.

Health Officers in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers in the case of other Districts were appointed as Inspectors of lepers.

Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation IX of 1925.—Certain temples were declared protected monuments.

District Board Regulation III of 1926.—An explanation was added to Sub-Rule 4 of Rule 17 of the District Board Regulation Election Rules.

Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation VII of 1927.—Clause 15 of Rule 6 of the Rules was modified as to the tenure of Office of a Dharmadarsi.

Record of Rights Regulation X of 1927.—The provisions of this Regulation were extended to all Government villages and settled Inam villages of certain Taluks and Sub-Taluks during the year.

Motor Vehicles Regulation XVI of 1928.—(*i*) Certain amendments to the rules under the Regulation were issued, the chief among them being—

(*a*) Prohibiting any motor bus or lorry from running along the Ghat Section of the road from Agumbi to the Mysore State Frontier—Shimoga-Mangalore Road ;

(*b*) Issuing certificates of competency to drive a motor vehicle.

Government motor lorries and trucks were exempted from payment of Registration Fees.

Co-operative Societies Regulation V of 1929.—The Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was exempted from the operations of sub-section 2 (*a*) of section 14 of the Regulation in so far as the transfer of the Bank shares held by individuals to the Land Mortgage Societies affiliated to it is concerned.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation VI of 1929.—It was directed that the Regulation should come into force from 1st September 1931.

Rules under the Regulation were published.

(ii) Military.

11. Col. J. C. Loch, C.B.E., continued in command of the State Forces during the year. Composition a Strength.

12. The Mysore Forces consisted of two Cavalry Regiments, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three Infantry Battalions stationed at Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore with a detachment at District Headquarters and out-posts in Taluks, and a Mechanical Transport Corps of six lorries. The Animal Transport Corps was disbanded during the year and a small portion of it was permanently attached to various units.

The following statement gives the actual strength of the forces as it stood on the last day of the year, as compared with the sanctioned complement.—

Unit	Combatants						Non-combatants				Total	
	Commissioned Officers		Non-Commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.			
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ..	33	37	97	99	490	502	4	4	260	264	884	906
Infantry ..	40	45	344	362	1,132	1,166	...	..	124	128	1,640	1,701
Transport Corps (Mechanical).	1	1	8	8	4	4	..	...	1	1	14	14

There were on the whole 2,538 members of the State Forces (2,149 combatants and 389 non-combatants) composed of 997 Mussalmans, 574 Mahrattas, 250 Christians, 204 Brahmins and Rajputs, 35 Gentus, 9 Kshatriyas and 469 belonging to other castes and communities.

13. Major B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., continued to be in command of the Mysore Lancers Regiment during the year. The strength of the regiment was 382 horses and eight mules at the close of the year. The Technical Adviser for Signalling and Musketry and the Military Adviser-in-Chief, inspected the regiment. The discipline of the regiment was well maintained and the men were happy and contented. The Mysore Lancers.

14. Captain Y. S. Lakshman Rao, continued to be in command of the Mysore Horse during the year. The question of raising the strength of this Unit to that of a service squadron has been ordered to be deferred for financial reasons. This Unit had 122 horses at the close of the year. The Mysore Horse.

15. Jamedar Syed Ashrof Ali was in charge of the Mysore Transport Corps, till November 1930. Jamedar W. H. Henton (Chief Mechanic) assumed charge of the Mechanical Transport Corps from October 1930 and continued in that charge during the rest of the year. The unit had 14 men and six lorries at the close of the year. The Mysore Transport Co (Mechanical Transport Corps.)

16. The total expenditure under the head 'Army' during the year was Rs. 16,92,298 as compared with Rs. 18,23,607 in the year 1929-30. Finance.

17. At the commencement of the year, the Kunigal Stud Farm contained six stallions, 62 mares and 91 foals. The additions during the year were 15 mares, and 21 foals and the reductions by sale, death, transfer and other causes were 15 mares and 55 foals. The result was, that, at the close of the year there were six stallions, 62 mares and 57 foals. Forty-five mares were covered, of which 26 held, against 53 coverings and 30 holdings during the previous year, giving a percentage of 57·7 against 56·6 in the year previous. There were 21 successful births during the year. Fifteen valuable horses were sold within and outside the State for a total sum of Rs. 16,625 and 17 unserviceable and other horses were sold for Rs. 7,015. The receipts and the expenditure of the Farm during the year were Rs. 28,169 and Rs. 73,396 respectively, against Rs. 24,077 and Rs. 73,901 respectively during the previous year. Kunigal Stud Farm.

(iii) Police.

The Police force. —strength, recruitment and discipline.

18. The Police Force in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field was reorganised during the year and the 'Crime,' 'Detection' and 'Traffic' Departments in these places were placed under separate Inspectors as an experimental measure. A Political Branch was separately organised at the commencement of the year and placed under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The proposals sent up during the year for placing the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways under a Superintendent of Police (instead of an Assistant Superintendent of Police) have since been approved.

The strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 894 officers and 5,592 men or 16 officers and 19 men less than in the previous year. Besides this, there was a temporary staff of 30 officers and 152 men. Four hundred and four men were entertained during the year as against 348 in 1929-30 and the number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 33 against 76 in the previous year. The number of deaths fell from 64 to 58. There were 51 resignations, 60 desertions and 96 persons were discharged on pension or gratuity. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-one officers and men were punished judicially and departmentally against 2,355 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,273 were punished for breaches of Departmental rules and discipline and eight for offences under the Police Regulation and other offences. Money rewards granted to the Police during the year amounted to Rs. 4,839-8-0.

As in the past, three classes were held in the Police Training School in which 170 students were under training during the year. Training in photography and finger-prints was given to candidates of the Inspectors' Class exclusively and constables were trained in swimming. Separate detachments of the Provincial Special Reserve Police Force, which was strengthened last year, were told off to several district headquarters and other centres in order to minimise the calls occasionally made from the strength stationed at Bangalore.

Statistics of Crime— Cognisable cases.

19. Nine thousand five hundred and sixteen cognisable offences of all classes were reported during the year. Of these, 157 were offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.; 880 were serious offences against the person and 1,514 against person and property; 3,069 were minor offences against the person and property and the rest were other kinds of offences.

The number of cognisable offences registered and disposed of during the year compared with those of the previous year are shown below:—

Number of offences	*1929-30*	*1930-31*
Pending from the previous year	3,536	3,525
Reported during the year	7,993	9,516
Total ...	11,529	13,041
Transferred to British Police	16	11
In which investigation was refused	308	369
Declared by Magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognisable	1,354	1,539
Returned as undetectable	1,169	957
Struck off on 'A' Form	78	137
Withdrawn	46	91
Compounded	264	213
Ended in conviction	3,449	4,712
Ended in acquittal or discharge	1,320	1,362
Pending at the close of the year	3,525	3,650

Of these 3,650 cases, 1,735 were pending with Magistrates on 'A' Form, 596 cases on 'B' Form and 1,319 cases were under investigation with the Police at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the total number of cases reported was 6·3 as against 5·4 in the previous year. The average percentage of cases convicted to the number disposed of under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisance) for the whole State was 27·8 against 28·17 in the year previous.

The number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 14,412 which represents 10,506 persons arrested during the year and 3,906 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year. Of these, 589 persons were released by the Police under section 159 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 18 were released by Magistrates before trial, 5,360 persons were convicted and 3,340 were acquitted or discharged. Two hundred and thirty-five cases were withdrawn, cases against 441 persons were compounded, one case was transferred and 78 cases were struck off. The number of persons evading arrest was 118 and 4,350 persons remained in custody at the close of the year pending trial or on bail. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 51·01 against 45·2 in 1929-30 and to those tried was 56·68 against 54·22 in the preceding year.

Non-cognisable Cases.

20. The number of non-cognisable cases entertained by Magistrates was 7,945 against 5,320 in the year previous showing an increase of 2,625 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with during the year was 9,491 including the cases pending at the end of the previous year. Of these, 2,483 cases (26·16 per cent) ended in conviction against 1,690 cases with a percentage of 22·64 in the year previous, and 4,269 cases ended in acquittal or discharge against 3,784 cases in the preceding year. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn or struck off and otherwise dealt with by the Courts there were 1,806 cases pending at the close of the year against 1,546 cases at the end of last year.

Eighteen thousand and thirty-seven persons appeared before courts in non-cognisable cases including 2,929 persons under trial at the beginning of the year. Of these, 721 persons were discharged after appearance without trial. There were thus 17,586 persons to be tried. Out of this number, 2,857 persons were convicted, 9,649 were acquitted or discharged, the cases of 1,119 persons were either compounded, withdrawn or struck off and the case relating to one person was transferred, leaving 3,960 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

The number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for enquiry under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code increased from 230 in the previous year to 277 during the year under report.

Village Police.

21. There was cordial co-operation between the Village and Regular Police throughout the State. Ninety-four Patels and a Shanbhog were punished for neglect of Police duties against 13 in the previous year.

Sessions Cases.

22. One hundred and five Sessions were held in all the districts of the State and District Superintendents of Police attended 87 of them, against 79 in the previous year. Assistant Superintendents of Police attended these courts in five cases, against 12 in the previous year.

Working of the Regulations.

(1) Game and Fish Peservation Regulation

23. The rules framed under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation II of 1901 were revised during the year. Three pure white peacocks and thirty-six hybrids between White Burmese and ordinary varieties from the Mysore Zoo were introduced into the game and tiger preserves at Kakankote, Manchegowdanahalli and Bandipur and all of them excepting four are thriving well. Under this Regulation, 158 licenses were issued during the year against 184 in the year 1929 and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 1,290 against Rs. 1,480 in the preceding year. Ten cases were reported during the year under section 8 of the Regulation, of which two ended in conviction. No action could be taken in some cases.

(2) Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

The parties concerned in six cases reported under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation were prosecuted during the year. Of these, the parties in five cases were sentenced to fine and one case was pending disposal at the end of the year.

(3) Juvenile Smoking Regulation.

Under the Juvenile Smoking Regulation, steps were taken to warn parents in 324 cases against 336 in the previous year. Two cases were prosecuted (against ten in the previous year) both of which ended in conviction.

(4) Motor Vehicles Regulation.

Three hundred and eighty-six vehicles were registered under the Motor Vehicles Regulation realising a fee of Rs. 5,996 against Rs. 9,660 in respect of 630 vehicles registered in 1929-30. There were 159 motor accidents, of which 19 accidents were attended with loss of life.

(5) Arms Regulation.

Under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 29,372 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1930 against 28,754 in 1929 showing an increase of 618 licenses.

Seventy cases were prosecuted during the year for violation of the provisions of the Regulation and the rules framed thereunder, the largest number of prosecutions, *viz.*, 36 being instituted in the Shimoga District. Of these cases, 44 ended in conviction, two in discharge and one was struck off on 'B' report leaving 23 cases pending at the close of the year.

Warrants.

24. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 308 against 403 in the previous year. No warrants were pending execution which were more than one year old.

Detection and Prevention of crime.

25. The investigation of crime was not as successful as in the previous year. Attention was devoted to habitual criminals during the year and information regarding crime and criminals was promptly disseminated by means of crime cards. The number of bad characters registered during the year was 127 against 43 in the previous year, the largest number being under suspects. The number of bad characters removed from the registers for having given up a life of crime was 34 agaist 23 in the previous year. The number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 2,035 against 2,021 in the previous year and the number convicted during the year was 78 against 56 in the previous year. The number of old offenders who received enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code was 338 (against 343 in 1929-30) and the number of persons who were ordered to notify residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 74 against 82 in the previous year. Eight persons were prosecuted for failure to notify their residence all of whom were convicted. In respect of security for good behaviour, the number of cases put up during the year was 198 against 88 in the previous year. Sixty-nine persons were bound over, of whom 42 were K. Ds., 17 petty thieves and ten rowdies. Forty-seven persons (against 15 in the previous year) were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.

Finger Print Bureau.

26. The Finger Print Bureau had to deal with 51,208 slips during the year against 51,909 in the year previous. Of these slips, 1,535 representing those of previous convicts and Criminal Tribe members reported dead or convicted 20 years previously were eliminated, leaving 49,673 slips on record at the close of the year. Of the slips of 5,160 persons received for search during the year, the identity of 1,135 persons were traced against 929 in the previous year. The Bureau was also able to trace 85 persons who were either wanted by the Police or who had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. The Inspector in charge of this Bureau gave written opinions in 94 cases against 113 cases in the previous year.

Criminal Gangs.

27. The registered tribes in all the districts consisted mostly of Korachars, Woddars, Bandi Jogies, Kepmaries and Gantichores and numbered 2,904 persons (1,412 males, 1,194 females and 298 juveniles). Two hundred and twenty-seven fresh members were brought under registration during the year making a total of 3,131 members. Seventy-eight persons were convicted during the year under the Criminal Tribes Regulation. The entire relationship existing between the Criminal Tribes residing within the State and those within the British border districts complicates the work of the Police in maintaining control over those in the State. Endeavours are, however, being made by conferences to obtain closer co-operation with the British Police in maintaining supervision over registered criminals.

Inspection.

28. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts of the State during the year.

Finance.

29. The total cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 19,29,785 against Rs. 18,30,420 in the previous year.

(iv) Extradition.

30. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903, during the year was 31 consisting of 25 British subjects and six subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Including the eight persons under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 39 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 23 were convicted, two acquitted and one was sent back, as he was not the person wanted. The cases against the remaining 13 persons were pending at the close of the year.

31. The number of persons surrendered to British India during the year for trial was 44 consisting of 24 British Subjects and 20 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Out of these, 29 were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 15 of offences under Special or local laws. Six persons were convicted and the result of the trial of the other 38 is not yet known.

(v) Criminal Justice.

32. The High Court continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction and revisional and other powers vested in it by the law for the time being in force.

33. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction at the end of the year under report was 84 (against 87 in the previous year) consisting of four Sessions Judges (including the Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore), four Assistant Sessions Judges (including the Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore), eight District Magistrates, 22 First Class Magistrates, 11 Second Class Magistrates and 35 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every 433 square miles of territory (against 409 in 1929-30) and 83,234 inhabitants (against 81,388 in the year previous).

34. The total number of offences reported during the year was 21,216 against 18,319 in the previous year showing an increase of 2,897 offences. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases returned as true, *viz.*, 19,771 against 17,574 in 1929-30. The total number of persons brought to trial was 42,783 against 39,143 in the year previous. Including 10,345 persons pending trial at the close of last year, the cases against 31,731 persons (compared with 28,798 in 1929-30) were disposed of, the percentage being 74 against 73 in the previous year. Of these, 9,855 (31·0 per cent) were convicted against 7,237 (25·1 per cent) in the year previous and 20,739 (65·3 per cent) were acquitted or discharged against 20,732 (71·9 per cent) in the preceding year.

35. The general results of criminal trials (on the original side) are shown below:—

Class of Courts		Number of persons						
		Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, etc.	Remaining under trial	Number of cases disposed of
Stipendiary Magistrates.	1929-30 ...	30,088	16,459	4,652	245	86	8,325	9,684
	1930-31 ...	33,000	16,580	6,767	270	95	8,769	11,696
Benches of Magistrates ...	1929-30 ...	8,915	4,083	2,464	...	18	1,956	4,594
	1930-31 ...	9,679	3,979	2,926	...	25	2,251	5,455
District Magistrates ...	1929-30 ...	127	83	21	...	...	23	19
	1930-31 ...	62	29	26	...	...	7	29
Courts of Sessions including Assistant Sessions Judges.	1929-30 ...	251	107	100	1	1	41	97
	1930-31 ...	312	151	136	...	...	25	117
Total ...	1929-30 ...	39,381	20,732	7,237	246	105	10,345	14,394
	1930-31 ...	43,053	20,739	9,855	270	120	11,052	17,297

36. The Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 80·7 per cent and the Benches of Honorary Magistrates 81·2 per cent of the cases before them. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 11,027 compared with 10,304 at the end of the previous year. Magistrates Courts.

In the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of cases was 66·86 days against 57·46 in 1929-30. In the Bench Courts, there was an appreciable fall in the average duration, being 42·76 against 59·26 in the previous year. The average duration of cases in all the Criminal Courts taken together was 59·39 days against 57·92 in the year previous.

The number of cases of heinous offences in which convictions were secured and the number of persons involved were 1,434 and 1,852 respectively as against 1,534 and 2,201 respectively in 1929-30. Compared with the previous

year's figures, there was a fall in offences under theft (1,029 against 1,115), rape (two against five), cattle theft (65 against 114), and giving false evidence (35 against 62); but there was an increase under robbery (37 against 20), receiving stolen property (13 against six), murder (48 against 36), culpable homicide not amounting to murder (14 against 12), and grievous hurt (190 against 164).

Courts of Sessions.

37. Including the cases pending from the previous year, the Courts of Sessions had to deal with 129 cases involving 312 persons against 114 cases involving 251 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 117 cases involving 287 persons (against 97 cases affecting 210 persons) were disposed of, leaving 12 cases relating to 25 persons pending at the end of the year. The cases against 136 persons ended in conviction and against 151 in acquittal. The average duration of Sessions cases was 52·60 days against 46·18 in 1929-30.

The number of cases tried by jury was 18 against 11 in the previous year. The judges approved of the verdict of the Jury in 17 cases and partly in the other. Out of 91 cases tried with the aid of Assessors (against 77 in 1929-30), the judges agreed with the Assessors in 59 cases and differed from one or more Assessors in the rest of the cases.

Appellate Work.

38. The Appellate Courts, other than the High Court, had to deal with the appeals of 1,198 persons, against 1,169 in 1929-30. Of these, the appeals of 391 persons were before Magistrates and of 807 before Sessions Judges. Appeals of 346 persons were disposed of by the Magistrates and of 537 persons by the Sessions Judges.

There was a rise in the average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts and the Courts of Magistrates, being 108·8 and 38·3 days respectively against 67·32 and 31·5 respectively in 1929-30.

On the revision side, the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 335 and 392 persons, respectively (against 276 and 362 in the preceding year).

Appellate work of the High Court.

39. Including 36 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal before the High Court was 89, being the same as in last year. Of these, 65 were disposed of, leaving 24 pending. The disposals included eight Government appeals, in two of which involving two persons the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld and in six involving seven persons, they were reversed. Out of the appeals by persons convicted, 57 were disposed of, of which in 28 involving 33 persons, the convictions were upheld, in 16 involving 21 persons, the sentences were reduced or altered, in 11 involving 14 persons, they were reversed and in the remaining, the two persons involved died. On the whole, in 33 appeals (50·8 per cent), the decisions of the Lower Courts were interfered with. The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 24 involving 62 persons against 36 involving 45 persons at the end of the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of fell from 159·05 in 1929-30 to 149·2 days in the year under report

Reference and Revision.

40. There were for disposal, under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, four cases involving five persons submitted to the High Court for confirmation of the sentences of death passed upon the accused persons; in two cases involving two persons, the sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life and in the other two cases involving three persons, the accused were acquitted and set at liberty. Under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, two cases involving two persons in which the Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdict of the Jury were referred to the High Court of which, in one case involving one person the accused was acquitted and in the other, the accused was convicted.

The revision cases for disposal consisted of six cases in which the records were called for by the High Court, 46 cases referred by District Magistrates and two cases by Sessions Judges to the High Court. Out of this number, 42 cases involving 75 persons were disposed of, leaving 12 cases involving 28 persons pending at the close of the year.

The number of revision petitions for disposal was 513 involving 1,012 persons against 509 petitions involving 933 persons in the previous year. The number of petitions disposed of was 267 involving 516 persons against 332 concerning 580 persons during last year. Besides this, there were 126 ordinary petitions for disposal, out of which 118 were disposed of.

41. No sentence of death was passed during the year under report. Thirty-seven persons were sentenced to transportation for life against 14 in the previous year. The number of persons awarded short terms of imprisonment (15 days and under) in the Courts of Magistrates was 479 against 456 in 1929-30. The number of persons dealt with under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code (relating to first offenders) was 400 against 223 in the year previous. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was 18 as against one in the previous year. Punishments.

Eight thousand ninety-three persons were fined during the year against 5,498 in 1929-30. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 56,245 against Rs. 51,690 and that realised was Rs. 41,571 against Rs. 39,838 in the year previous. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,300 against Rs. 1,862 in 1929-30.

42. Of the juvenile offenders dealt with in the several districts, 21 were admonished and released, one was whipped, 41 were fined, 69 were dealt with under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and six were imprisoned. Juvenile Offenders.

43. The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates was 45,325 against 45,601 during the year 1929-30. No witness was detained for over three days in any of the courts. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 3,228 against Rs. 3,161 in 1929-30. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,816 against 1,323 in 1929-30. Of these, 295 were detained for over three days. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to them was Rs. 7,439 against Rs. 5,596 in the preceding year. Witnesses.

44. In the Bangalore District, there was one case involving an European British subject and his whereabouts are not known. In the Mysore District, there were two cases involving two persons of which one case involving one person ended in conviction. European British Subjects.

45. The Chief Justice inspected 14 Criminal Courts and the other Judges of the High Court inspected 12 other Criminal Courts. The District Magistrates inspected almost all the courts under their jurisdiction. Inspections.

46. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 70,462 and Rs. 2,34,042 respectively against Rs. 68,950 and Rs. 2,33,419 respectively in 1929-30. Finance.

47. The itineration scheme is being appreciated by the public. The work of the itinerating courts is being closely watched and the results so far have been satisfactory. The system of combination of Civil, Judicial and Magisterial functions in one and the same officer which is being worked at Hole-Narsipur and Narasimharajapura was extended to the courts of the Munsiff of Dodballapur and the Second Munsiff of Mysore and the result is being watched. Orders were passed during the year accepting the suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee to hold in abeyance the payment of allowances to Jurors and Assessors attending the Courts of Sessions. General.

(vi) Civil Justice.

48. The number of courts subordinate to the High Court which were in existence on the last day of the year was 34 consisting of four District Judges' Courts (including one temporary), three Subordinate Judges' Courts, one Small Cause Court, two Additional Subordinate Judges' Courts and 24 Munsiffs' Courts. Number and Jurisdiction of Courts.

49. The number of suits instituted during the year was 38,238 (against 37,593 in the previous year) comprising 69 in the District Judges' Courts, 7,857 in Subordinate Judges Courts' and 30,312 in the Munsiffs' Courts. This works out at one suit for every 153 persons of the population, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 156. Original work.

The nature of these suits was as follows:—

Nature of suits.	*Year under report.*	*Previous year.*
(*a*) Suits relating to landed property ...	1,241	1,769
(*b*) Do money transactions ..	35,914	34,579
(*c*) Suits for other rights ...	1,083	1,245
Total ...	38,238	37,593

The Courts had to deal with 58,468 suits in all (against 57,957 in 1929-30), of which 28,626 were ordinary and 29,842 small cause suits. The disposals during the year numbered 39,899 of the value of Rs. 82,58,352 against 38,779 suits valued at Rs. 84,98,111 in the previous year. Particulars regarding the disposal and pendency of suits, both ordinary and small causes as compared with the preceding year are given in the following table :—

Nature of suits	Number of suits for disposal		Number disposed of		Number pending at the close of the year		Average duration in days in respect of			
							Contested suits		Both contested and non-contested	
	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30
1. Ordinary suits ...	28,626	29,277	16,655	16,713	11,971	12,564	628·9	633·76	175·7	177·26
2. Small Cause Suits ...	29,842	28,680	23,244	22,066	6,598	6,614	256	228·82		
Total ...	58,468	57,957	39,899	38,779	18,969	19,178				

The above figures show that the Courts had to deal with 511 suits more than in the year 1929-30. The disposals also increased by 1,120 suits, while the pendency fell by 609 suits. The average duration was also slightly less than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases.

50. The total number of Civil miscellaneous cases for disposal in all the Subordinate Courts was 13,735 against 13,743 in the previous year. Of these, 1,020 (or 7·4 per cent) were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,238 (or 23·5 per cent) for setting aside ex-parte decrees, 235 (or 1·7 per cent for review of judgment or new trial, and 444 (or 3·2 per cent) were applications for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*, while the remaining 8,798 related to other matters. The number of Miscellaneous applications disposed of was 8,531 against 8,704 in the previous year, leaving 5,204 cases pending on the last day of the year.

Appellate Jurisdiction (1) District Judges' and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

51. The total number of regular appeals instituted (including those re-filed) in the Courts of District Judges was 1,120 against 927 in the previous year, the aggregate value of appeals filed being Rs. 4,36,847 against Rs. 3,75,410 in 1929-30. In all, there were 1,503 regular appeals for disposal in the District Judges' Courts, against 1,298 in the year previous. Of these, 373 appeals were disposed of, leaving 1130 pending. The number of appeals for disposal in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was 850 (against 799 in 1929-30), of which 465 were disposed of (against 522 in 1929-30), leaving 385 pending. There was thus a small decrease (from 859 to 838) in the total number of appeals disposed of by the District and Subordinate Judges as compared with the previous year. The average duration of appeals in the District Judges' Courts rose from 273·25 days in 1929-30 to 384·0 days during the year; while that in the Subordinate Judges' Courts fell from 558·0 days in 1929-30 to 505·4 days during the year under report. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 1,515 against 1,238 in the previous year, showing a small increase of 277 appeals. The number of miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings was 468 and their disposals numbered 205, leaving 263 appeals pending at the end of the year.

(2) High Court.

52. There were 238 sittings of the High Court during the year, consisting of 144 Division Benches, five full benches and 89 sittings of single judges for revision work. The High Court had to deal with 858 regular appeals and 70 miscellaneous appeals during the year, against 896 regular appeals and 79 Miscellaneous appeals

in 1929-30. The particulars of the appellate work of the High Court during the year are shown in the following table.—

Nature of appeals	Pending from the previous year	Field during the year	Total	Disposed of	Aggregate value	Pending
					Rs.	
First Appeals ...	306	65	372	140	3,55,748	232
		Refiled 1				
Second Appeals ...	259	226	486	149	32,166	337
		Refiled 1				
Miscellaneous Appeals ...	26	44	70	49	...	21

The average duration of first and second appeals disposed of showed a rise from 1024·33 days and 234·62 days respectively in 1929-30 to 1173·12 and 404·57 days respectively, during the year under report. The average duration of miscellaneous appeals disposed of, however, fell from 176·94 days in 1929-30 to 168·22 during the year.

There were for disposal before the High Court 657 civil revision petitions, 70 civil petitions and eight references under the Civil Procedure Code, Income-tax, Stamp and other Regulations. The disposals numbered 362 in all, leaving 348 Civil revision petitions, 22 civil petitions and three Civil referred cases pending.

53. There were 1201 applications for declaration of insolvency, against 1276 in the year previous. Of these, 386 were granted, 18 were rejected, 357 applications were withdrawn or transferred and in one case, sentence of imprisonment was passed leaving 539 pending at the close of the year. The gross realisations from the assets of insolvents were Rs. 21,773-2-0 against Rs. 61,642-1-4 in the previous year and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 29,308-6-10 against Rs. 26,305-12-1 in 1929-30. Insolvency.

54. There were 74,378 applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with by all the Subordinate Courts against 75,064 in the year previous. Of these, 44,335 were disposed of, leaving 30,043 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous showed a slight rise from 58·5 in the previous year to 59·8 in the year under report. Immoveable property was sold in 3,156 cases and moveables in 188 cases. Out of 2,286 persons arrested, 349 were imprisoned. There was some increase in the amount realised in execution proceedings, being Rs. 28,17,212-9-9 against Rs. 27,61,416-15-5 in the previous year. Execution applications.

55. Two lakhs, seventy six thousand, three hundred ninety-six and processes (including warrants) were issued during the year against 2,83,210 in 1929-30. The receipts showed a fall from Rs. 1,97,220-1-0 in 1929-30 to Rs. 1,88,495-8-0 during the year under report. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,35,842-5-10 against Rs. 1,33,901-7-0 in the year previous, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 52,653-2-2, the corresponding savings during 1929-30 being Rs. 63,318-10-0. The percentage of the personal service of processes other than warrants was 75·4 against 74·2 and that of the execution of warrants was 82·7 against 84 in the preceding year. Processes.

56. All the Subordinate Civil Courts in the State were inspected by the Judges of the High Court during the year with the exception of three Munsiffs' Courts. The District Judge of Bangalore inspected all the Courts in his division and the District Judges of Mysore and Shimoga inspected the courts in their Division other than those inspected by the Judges of the High Court. Inspections.

57. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 11,45,008 and Rs. 7,83,756 respectively against Rs. 11,57,478 and Rs. 7,51,437, respectively, in the year 1929-30, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 3,61,252 against Rs. 4,06,041 in the year previous. Finance.

58. There were 190 Village Courts in existence at the end of the year, against 187 at the end of the previous year. The number of courts that actually worked was only 90 against 82 in the previous year. Village Courts.

59. The provisions of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation (XVIII of 1928) intended to relieve the Agricultural classes in Mysore from indebtedness were General.

introduced into the taluks of Manjarabad, Sagar and Koppa with effect from 1st January 1929. Up to the end of June 1931, relief under the regulation was claimed in 283 cases and the claims were allowed in 159 cases.

The Regulation is undoubtedly beneficial to the debtors and they are taking advantage of its provisions; but some more time is necessary before any definite opinion can be formed as to the result of its working. The question of providing safeguards in allowing the concessions under the Regulation is engaging attention.

(vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

60. The number of Jails and Lock-ups in the State remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, two and 79 respectively. Accommodation was available in the Bangalore Jail for 844 prisoners and in the Mysore Jail for 376. The largest number of inmates on any one day was 550 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 184 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the Jails was 706 against 753 in the previous year.

Prisoners of all sorts.

61. The year opened with 909 prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State. The number admitted during the year was 5,863, the number discharged was 5,897, with the result that there remained 875 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 859·04 against 926·13 in the year 1929.

Convicts.

62. The number of convicts in the Jails and Lock-ups at the beginning of the year was 670. Two thousand, one hundred and ninety persons (comprising 2,055 males and 135 females) were imprisoned during the year and 559 were received by transfer, the total thus being 3,449. Of these, 659 were transferred to other Jails, 2,131 were released, three were surrendered to British authorities, two escaped and ten died, leaving 644 convicts at the end of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 651 against 703 during 1929. Of the fresh admissions 1,667 were Hindus (including Sikhs) 354 Mohammedans and 169 Christians. Of the persons admitted in the course of the year, 1,733 were illiterates, 554 or 25·01 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. One hundred and seven youthful offenders under 15 years of age were admitted during the year as against 69 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 2,008 had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 462 to simple imprisonment, 32 to transportation for life and two to capital punishment.

Under-Trials.

63. At the beginning of the year, there were 214 persons under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups and 2,722 were received during the year, bringing the total to 2,936. Of these, 1,322 were released from all causes, 1,122 were convicted, 288 were transferred, four escaped and two died, leaving 198 at the close of the year. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners was 189 and the average period of the accused under trial was 24 days, as against 38 days in the previous year.

Civil Prisoners.

64. There were 25 Civil prisoners in all the Jails and Lock-ups at the commencement of the year and 362 were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 387. Of these, 354 were discharged, leaving 33 at the close of the year. The daily average number during the year was 18 against 19 in the previous year.

Health and condition of prisoners.

65. The health of the prisoners in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State was good throughout the year. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was 12 against two in the previous year.

Conduct and remissions.

66. The convicts released under the remission rules during the year numbered 386 against 757 in the previous year. The maximum remission gained was 460 days by a convict in the Mysore Jail and the maximum amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 9-10-0. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-5-6 against Re 0-3-4 in the year 1929. The number of offences recorded during the year in the two Jails was 1,006 against 1,725 in the previous year. There were 3 escaped convicts remaining uncaptured at the beginning of the year, two convicts escaped during the year from the Bangalore Jail and one from the Hassan Lock-up. Of these, three convicts were recaptured, leaving three more to be captured.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

67. Of the daily average number of 619 convicts in the Jails, 503 or 81·26 per cent were available for work. Of these, 99 or 16 per cent were employed as

prison officers, 87 or 14·05 per cent as prison servants and 244 or 39·93 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the Jails were Kumbli-making, cloth-weaving, carpet-weaving, smithy and carpentry, tailoring, rattan and basket weaving, manufacture of woollen carpets and cotton dhurries and book-binding. An amount of Rs. 33,860 was spent on the industries carried on during the year while the income was Rs. 69,413. There was an increase in the average cash earning per head of working convicts from Rs. 36-9-3 in 1929 to Rs. 67-3-9 during the year under report.

68. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State excluding cost of buildings, additions, alterations and repairs, was Rs. 1,41,565 as against Rs. 1,44,451 in the previous year. The gross average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 164-12-9 against Rs. 155-15-6 during 1929. Finance.

69. There were two schools for convict pupils in the Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other Urdu, with a strength of 48 and 22 respectively at the close of the year. The progress achieved in both the schools was satisfactory. On every Sunday in the week, religious teachers of different denominations paid by Government visited the Jails during the year and imparted religious and moral instructions to the prisoners of their respective creeds. In addition, facilities were afforded for lectures being delivered and *harikathas, bajanays* and musical concerts being held occasionally on Sunday after-noons. General.

The question of establishing a Reformatory School for juvenile prisoners in the State has been ordered to lie over for the present. On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Boards of the Bangalore Central Jail and the Mysore Jail 34 and 8 long term prisoners respectively were released on probation during the year.

Their Highnesses the Mabaraja of Travancore and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore visited the Bangalore Central Jail.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

70. With the opening of a Special Sub-Registry Office at Kuderu in the Chamrajnagar Taluk and the conversion of the *Ex-officio* Office at Alur in the Hassan District into a Special one, there were 63 special and 19 *Ex-Officio* Sub-Registry Offices, including the Special Office at Yelandur, against 61 and 20 in the preceding year. Registration Offices.

71. One lakh, twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-one documents were registered during the year against 1,64,037 in the year previous, showing a decrease of 36,756 documents or about 22 per cent. Of these, 1,23,596 related to immoveable properties, 1,02,095 being compulsorily and 21,501 optionally registerable. Out of the remaining documents, 2,787 related to moveable properties, 897 were wills and one was an authority to adopt. The decrease in the number of registered documents occurred in all the districts. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 4,15,66,947 against Rs. 5,34,65,768 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of about 22 per cent. The total value of the property mentioned in the wills and the authority to adopt registered in Book III was Rs. 6,51,162 against Rs. 6,46,769 in the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 4,393 or nearly 6 per cent. The number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of Registration fees was 3,868 and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 16,180 against Rs. 19,390 in the preceding year. Registration of documents.

72. The income of the department during the year was Rs. 2,95,196, against Rs. 3,80,112 in the year previous. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,85,992 against Rs. 1,78,030 in the year preceding, showing an increase of Rs. 7,962 due mainly to the opening of new Sub-Registry Offices. The net surplus of the Department, without taking into account the income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office, was Rs. 1,09,141 or nearly 37 per cent of the total Finance.

income, against 53 per cent in the year previous. Four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight applications for transfer of revenue registry were received during the year, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 6,311.

Inspections.

73. All the District Registry Offices and 43 Sub-Registry Offices were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General of Registration, who also paid surprise visits to four Sub-Registry Offices. Besides, the usual inspections, the District Registrars and *Ex-Officio Inspectors* of Registration paid surprise visits to 28 Sub-Registry Offices.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

74. During the year, the Sulebele Minor Municipality in the Bangalore District was disestablished and the Sivane Minor Municipality in the Kadur District was converted into a Village Panchayet. Just after the close of the year, two Minor Municipalities were established at Mirle and Agaramamballi in the Mysore District and the non-regulation Municipality at Sringeri was constituted into a Minor Municipality under the Mysore Municipal Regulation. There were at the end of the year, two City Municipalities, 37 Town and 64 Minor Municipalities, in addition to the non-regulation Municipality at Sringeri.

Rules.

75. A draft bill for amending the Mysore Municipal Regulation was considered by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose. The Committee's final report was received towards the end of the year and was placed before the Representative Assembly in June 1931 with the general principles of the bill.

Constitution.

76. The Bangalore City Municipality had an elected President and consisted of 30 Councillors, of whom 20 were elected and ten nominated. There was also a Municipal Commissioner, appointed by Government, for the Municipality. The Municipal Council held 70 Meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 25 adjourned and 33 special meetings, the average attendance per meeting being 17·33. The Mysore City Municipal Council consisted of an official President nominated by Government and 29 Councillors, of whom 20 were elected and nine nominated. The Council held 26 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 2 adjourned and 12 special, the average attendance per meeting being 21. The Municipal Councils of Tumkur, Tiptur and Chikmagalur, continued to have non-official elected Presidents, while the privilege of having an elected President was temporarily withdrawn in the case of the Hassan Municipality, the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, being appointed *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Council. Non-official Presidents were appointed by Government for the Anekal, Dodballapur, Sagar and Malur Municipalities. Both the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and 69 Town and Minor Municipalities were reconstituted during the year. The elections were well contested and the nominated places were also eagerly sought for. The total strength of members of all the Municipalities, except the two City Municipalities, on the last day of the year was 1,543, of whom 738 were elected members, 508 were non-officials nominated by Government and the rest salaried servants of Government. The number of meetings held by these Municipal Councils was 1,693, of which 910 were ordinary, 424 special and the rest were adjourned meetings.

Finance.

77. The income and expenditure of the Municipal Councils in the State during the year were Rs. 32,09,349 and Rs. 32,31,373, respectively against Rs. 35,18,435 and Rs. 34, 65,858 respectively, for the previous year. The income under service heads was Rs. 26,89,907, of which Rs. 17,13,430 was derived from Municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 5,81,179 from Municipal power and properties, apart from taxation and the balance from other sources. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 28,27,062 of which Rs. 3,60,420 was spent on administration, Rs. 6,35,867 on Public Works, Rs. 13,80,384 on Public Health and convenience, Rs. 2,34,301 on Public safety and the remainder on other items.

Water Supply.

78. Estimates were sanctioned for the improvement of the water supply to Hassan, Chikmagalur, Hunsur and Chamrajnagar Towns. Projects for the improvement of the water supply to Nanjangud, Shimoga and Tarikere were under consideration. The improvement of the water supply to Kolar Town was under execution by the Public Works Department and the extension of water supply to the northern extension of Tumkur Town was sanctioned and the work arranged to

be commenced. Schemes for the supply of drinking water to Channapatna, Doddballapur and Tiptur by sinking bore wells were also under progress under the supervision of the Industries and Commerce Department.

Town Improvement.

79. A grant of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities during the year. A Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Consulting Architect to Government and the Sanitary Engineer of the Rockefeller Foundation, was appointed by Government to examine schemes for Town improvements and several schemes for the improvement of drains, town extensions, formation of circles and parks, etc., were under consideration.

Bangalore City Improvement.

80. The revised grant for the year for the improvement of Bangalore City was Rs. 45,251, against Rs. 77,500 in the previous year. The full grant was spent. The laying out of the Bamboo Bazaar and the construction of storied shops at the junction of Sethu Rao's and Mysore Roads were completed during the year and the works under progress were, the Market Frontage extension, construction of shops in Dodpet Chowk and the laying of a sewage pipe line near the Maharaja Mills. A loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned by Government for tarring important roads. The following roads were tarred during the year.—

1. Mysore Road, a Portion.
2. Market Circle.
3. Sultanpet Road, a Portion.
4. District Office Road, a Portion.
5. Albert Victor Road, a Portion.
6. Arlepet Road, a Portion.

Mysore City Improvement.

81. Mysore City improvement works continued to be carried out by a Board of Trustees consisting of nine, of whom two were elected by the Mysore City Municipal Council, four were *ex-officio* and the remaining three were nominated by Government. The Board met 13 times during the year, the average attendance being 82 per cent. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 2,47,845 including the opening balance of Rs. 8,001 and the Government grant of Rs. 1,00,000. A sum of Rs. 39,417 was spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 68,560 on drainage and sanitary works, Rs. 31,025 on establishment and the balance on minor items. Ninety-two construction works were in progress during the year and 22 properties were declared for acquisition and 53 were actually acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation, excluding 12 properties acquired by mutual consent. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,144 were granted to the Municipal and Trust Board employees during the year for house building purposes and Rs. 9,048 were outstanding at the close of the year A scheme for anti-malarial operations in Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 3,400 was sanctioned by Government, half the amount being met by the City Municipal Council and the other half by the Trust Board.

(x) Administration of District and Village Panchayet Funds.

Constitution of District Boards.

82. As in the previous year, there was for each of the eight districts a District Board constituted under the Mysore District Board Regulation.

Composition of District Boards.

83. The strength of the Hassan District Board was raised from 34 to 35 during the year and consequently the total sanctioned strength of all the Boards increased from 315 to 316. There were two vacancies on the Kadur District Board and of the 314 members of all the Boards on the last day of the year, 212 were elected non-officials and 62 were nominated by the Government, the remaining 40 being *ex-officio* members. Fifty-seven meetings were held in all by the District Boards, the average attendance at each meeting being 3·7 officials and 29·2 non-officials or 32·9 in all, against an average strength of 39·5 members for each Board.

Finance of the District Boards.

84. The income and expenditure of the Boards amounted to Rs. 54,15,409 and Rs. 53,25,096 respectively against Rs. 35,36,336 and Rs. 40,93,248 respectively in the previous year. Excluding transactions relating to Debt-Heads and extra-ordinary items, the ordinary income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,04,277 and

Rs. 19,32,312, respectively. Of the ordinary income, Rs. 8,08,760 was derived from local cess, Rs. 1,06,910 from tolls, Rs. 67,283 from contributions, and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. Of the ordinary expenditure, Rs. 6,98,805 was on Public Works carried out by the Public Works Department, Rs 3,53,455 on works carried out by the Civil Department, Rs. 1,33, 990 on administration and collection, Rs. 71,078 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,40,442 on medical relief and the rest for miscellaneous purposes.

Composition of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

85. There was, as in the previous year, a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields. The Board consisted of 18 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 11 were non-officials. Of the latter, seven were nominated by the Mining Board, one was nominated by the Government, and three were elected by rate-payers. Nine meetings were held, the average attendance being 5·88 officials and 8·33 non-officials or 14·21 in all. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,12,052 and Rs. 1,14,163, respectively, against Rs. 1,46,763 and Rs. 1,36,414, respectively, in the previous year. The Mining Board contributed as in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 6,000 for Medical Relief and the contributions from Village Panchayets of one-half of the income from obligatory taxes amounted to Rs. 5,172. Withdrawal of investments during the year diminished by Rs. 26,999 and this accounts for the fall in the expenditure during the year.

Village Panchayets.

86. The triennial reconstitution of Village Panchayets commenced at the close of 1929-30 and continued in the several districts during this year also and as a result, the number of Village Panchayets and hamlets increased from 9,125 at the commencement of the year, to 10,301 at the close of the year. The increase in the number of Village Panchayets is due to the splitting of and readjusting the areas under the control of the old Village Panchayets into smaller units, so as to give better and greater scope for local development and to afford wider opportunities to people to participate in the Village Panchayet Scheme. Almost all the Village Panchayets levied compulsory taxes, while the number of those which levied optional taxes increased considerably. The demand of the Village Panchayets for 1930-31, under taxes and cesses, etc., including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 31,49,284. Of this, a sum of Rs. 7,95,885 inclusive of remissions, was realised, leaving a sum of Rs. 23,53,399 uncollected. The progress of collections was not satisfactory, chiefly on account of the prevailing economic depression, the fall in the prices of grains and the consequent inability of the defaulters to pay up their dues. The system of voluntary weekly labour was continued.

The activities of some of the important Village Panchayets were widened by entrusting to them the supervision and management of village schools, village forests, tanks, topes and the planting of avenue and fruit trees. Lighting and sanitation in villages received attention and some Village Panchayets took electric power for street lighting and the installation of pumps for agriculture and other purposes. Some Village Panchayets created additional postal facilities to the villagers by undertaking to work the locked-bag system. Propaganda on rural reconstruction was continued by means of lectures and demonstrations at the Village Panchayet and Taluk Conferences. The exhibition of the Village Panchayet Cinema in the interior villages was also continued A Village Panchayet Court was organised at the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore and it proved instructive.

The separate appointment of Village Panchayet Inspectors was abolished from the commencement of the year and the Village Panchayet work was entrusted to the Revenue Inspectors in all the districts. To assist, however, the local officers in propaganda work, Village Panchayet Organizers were appointed at Government cost.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rainfall during the year having been on the whole adequate and well distributed, the seasonal conditions were favourable in all the districts except in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The rainfall during the calendar year (1930) was less than that in the previous calendar year except in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts. The rainfall during the official year was also less than in the previous official year. Except in Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and some parts of the Tumkur Districts, the *mungar* rains set in somewhat late and were not well distributed, thereby causing some anxiety. The *hingar* rains were, however, copious and well distributed.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

Districts	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	Average
	April 1930 to September 1930	Average	October 1930 to March 1931	Average	April 1930 to March 1931	
Bangalore ...	20·0	21·9	12·3	9·1	32·3	31·0
Kolar ...	23·3	19·3	12·6	8·9	35·9	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·5	18·3	11·5	7·8	29·0	26·1
Mysore ...	18·9	18·5	14·3	9·6	33·2	28·1
Hassan ...	28·4	28·7	13·7	10·0	42·1	38·7
Shimoga ...	41·2	49·4	10·1	7·6	51·3	57·0
Kadur ..	54·0	63·2	11·3	10·3	65·3	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	12·6	15·4	12·4	6·6	25·0	22·0
Average for the State	25·5	27·4	12·4	8·7	37·9	36·1

3. The highest rainfall for the year (1st July 1930 to 30th June 1931), was 253·88 inches recorded at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest was 12·02 inches at Baragur in the Tumkur District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Kotigehar in the Kadur District where 13·65 inches of rain were recorded on 1st July 1930.

4. The following statement shows the average out-turn (in annas) of the five principal crops in the several districts of the state during the year under report and the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

Out-turn of select crops in terms of annas.

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
1	Bangalore	11·30	11·00	10·90	13·00	10·50	12·00	...	...	11·80	12·00
2	Kolar	8·45	10·00	8·00	10·25	7·90	10·00	8·11	6·50	9·81	9·50
3	Tumkur	8·60	10·0	9·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	7·60	8·00	9·40	8·50
4	Mysore	10·0	12·00	10·0	10·0	10·0	10·00	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·00
5	Hassan	10.0	10·00	10·0	10·00	11·00	11·00	8·00	8·00	10·00	10·00
6	Shimoga	11·00	10·0	9·0	9·00	5·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	7·00	6·00
7	Kadur	10·00	12·0	11·0	9·00	9·00	6·00	9·00	5·00	12·00	10·00
8	Chitaldrug	8·0	8·0	8·50	8·00	6.75	9·00	7·87	8·00	6·75	7·00
	Average for the whole State ...	9·66	10·5	9·52	9·91	9·14	9·50	7·94	7·64	9·84	9·13

(ii) Agriculture.

Area Cropped.

5. While there was a fall in the area under occupation from 81,21,045 acres in 1929-30 to 81,16,062 acres during the year under report, the total area cropped rose from 66,11,450 acres to 66,38,685 acres. The percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation increased slightly from 18·74 to 19·09.

The following table shows the extent of land under some of the principal crops as compared with the previous year:—

Nature of crop	1929-30	1930-31	Difference
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Paddy	7,20,407	7,41,927	Plus 21,520
Ragi	22,56,090	22,78,686	„ 22,596
Horse-gram	7,75,115	7,82,549	„ 7,434
Cholam	6,93,873	7,01,428	„ 7,555
Sugar-cane	33,005	37,734	„ 4,729
Cotton	70,839	78,872	„ 8,033

Botanical Section.

6. The work of the new seed distribution section was confined to the organization of the distribution and multiplication of three ragi selections, *viz.*, H_2, H_{22} and H_{40}. A total quantity of 461 pallas of certified seed was produced on certain selected farms for distribution. The seedling selections of sugar-cane are now rapidly replacing the old cane varieties in most of the sugar-cane areas. The work on cotton carried out on the Babbur Farm progressed satisfactorily and the cultivation of selection 69 of *sannahatti* (kumpta) is spreading fairly rapidly. In respect of cotton breeding, a number of hybrids between different species of Indian cotton have been developed, some of which are likely to replace selection 69. A new variety of ground-nut, *viz.*, Valencia which was recently introduced, is very promising, while a number of the hybrids produced at Hebbal were ready for being tried in the districts. The breeding work on paddy which is centred on the Nagenhalli Paddy Breeding Station gave most promising results. Selections from a number of local varieties gave a yield much in excess of that of G. E. B. 24 and showed a high percentage of rice to paddy and of a better quality than that variety. The work on potatoes, jola and castor is still in the preliminary stages, but is promising. Attempts made by this Department in the past to introduce soya beans having failed owing to the varieties of seed imported from Manchuria not being suited to tropical conditions, it was considered desirable to try seed from a tropical country, such as, Java. Soya bean seeds were accordingly got from Java and tried. The results are very promising and indicate that the Java varieties are likely to give very much higher yields than any of the other varieties hitherto imported. The possibility of introducing a new and valuable leguminous crop into the State, such as, soya beans is a matter of some importance from the stand point of food value and oil production.

Chemical Section.

7. The work of the chemical section was largely concerned with the control of manurial experiments on a large variety of crops, such as coffee, cotton, sugarcane, cocoanut, arecanut, paddy, ragi and jola. The results indicated that practically all the crops experimented with, respond to the use of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures and that the most striking results are obtained from the readily available artificial fertilisers. One of the interesting investigations of this section related to the effect of acidity and alkalinity on the growth of coffee. Reports from Brazil indicated that the growth of this plant was favoured by a slightly acid condition of the soil. The results of preliminary experiments here seemed to show that this was not the case in Mysore and that a condition close to neutrality was the most favourable for coffee. The soil survey of the Irwin Canal area which was begun last year was practically completed during the year under report. A total area of 70,000 acres under the Cauvery Branch and its tributaries was surveyed and the whole area mapped to show (*a*) areas considered fit for sugar-cane cultivation, and (*b*) areas unfit for this purpose. This survey has been accompanied by a geological survey and is being supplemented by careful physical and chemical analyses of samples.

Mycological Section.

8. The field work of the mycological section related in the main to the control of areca *Kole roga*. A beginning was also made in the control of Alternaria blight of potatoes, a serious disease in the potato growing areas of the State and the results were promising. In connection with the spraying of arecanuts, a new type of spray nozzle has been introduced which adds to the efficacy of the spraying, without seriously affecting the speed of the operation. The interest in spraying coffee for the control of coffee diseases has been greatly stimulated more specially among Indian Planters.

Entomological Section.

9. One of the most important items of work taken up during the year by the Entomological Section was the mass rearing of an important egg parasite which can be liberated in sugar-cane and paddy fields by hundreds of thousands to feed on and destroy the moth borers which attack the crops. Experiments will have to be carried out on an extensive scale, before judging of the effect of this method of insect control in Mysore. A good deal of attention was devoted to various beetle borers in the coffee beans to ascertain the extent, if any, of infestations in Mysore estates by the coffee berry borer, Stephanoderes hampei. Another promising line of work was the investigation of various fish poisons with reference to their insecticidal value. A new step in the demonstration of insect control was the aided demonstration work in connection with the Avare (Dolichosl ablab) Pod Borer, a pest which annually takes a heavy toll from one of the most important pulses. This work was carried out fairly successfully by the regular District Staff on the lines marked out by the Entomologist.

Experimental Farms.

10. The work on both the Hebbal and Babbur Farms was carried out on the usual lines. Both of them have grown in importance as seed farms. They supplied very large quantities of sugar-cane seeds during the year to the raiyats of the State, in addition to functioning as the sources of pure seed for two of the important crops, ragi and cotton. Experiments on pepper and Robusta coffee were conducted in the Marthur Farm with promising results. The work of the Coffee Experimental Station progressed satisfactorily during the year. An effort is being made to bring together on the Station all the different species and varieties of coffee which may be of any use in breeding work, the main object in view being the production of a coffee variety which, while retaining the quality for which the Mysore Arabica is famous, will be resistant to such important diseases as Leaf Disease and Die-Back. An important addition to the Station's activities was the laying out of breeding plots for cardamoms. The establishment of a large farm comprising 600 acres of land in the Irwin Canal area was sanctioned during the year to deal with the many important problems connected with the development of the tract. About 12 acres of Government waste land in the area comprised by the farm was brought under cultivation during the year and has since been planted with sugar-cane.

Agricultural Engineering.

11. A smaller type of Mysore plough was manufactured and subjected to preliminary tests. These ploughs will be ready for distribution before the next ploughing season. Progress was made in the design of a new seed-drill for ragi, more especially to regulate the seed rate, and this requires testing on a large scale.

Demonstration Work.

12. The year under report was one of great difficulty from the standpoint of agricultural demonstration and propaganda owing to financial stringency. While the distribution of improved seed increased considerably, the sales of improved implements and fertilisers fell off heavily. The total number of improved ploughs sold during the year was 1,528 as compared with 2,892 in the year previous. There was a fall of nearly fifty per cent in the sale of commercial fertilisers. The work of distribution of improved cotton seed was organised on a much larger scale than in the previous year and as much as 3,368 maunds of certified seeds were distributed against 1,500 maunds in 1929-30. Besides this, large quantities of improved varieties of ragi, sugar-cane and paddy seeds were distributed. There was a large demand during the year for pepper cuttings of Malabar varieties and though 30,000 such cuttings were imported they were quite insufficient to meet the demand. Efforts are therefore being made to increase the area under high yielding vines in the State so as to meet the demand. The rural co-operative societies and village panchayets contributed in no small measure to the agricultural development in the interior of the State. One hundred and seventy-seven co-operative institutions and 716 village panchayets engaged themselves in agricultural propaganda, such as stocking and sale of seeds, manures and implements.

Agricultural Education.

13. Including 30 new admissions at the beginning of the year, there were 72 students on the rolls of the Hebbal Agricultural School. The new hostel block intended to house 16 students was completed shortly after the commencement of the year and was occupied by the students. Another similar block was built during the year to meet the increasing demand for accommodation The vernacular agricultural schools at Hassan, at Chikkanahalli in the Tumkur District, and at Ramakrishnapur in the Bangalore District continued to do useful work and increased in popularity. The Tumkur District Board gave a special grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Chikkanahalli School, the Hassan District Board contributed half the annual expenses of the Hassan School and the Bangalore District Board gave a subvention of Rs. 1,000 to the Ramakrishnapur School.

Live-Stock.

14. The most important feature of Live-Stock work was the organisation of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur which would be the centre for all the work connected with cattle improvement in the State. During the year, the stock on the Farm was increased by the drafting of 470 animals from the Amrut Mahal Department, of which 271 were cows and the remainder were young bulls intended for domestication and sale. The economic conditions during the year were unfavourable for the distribution of bulls. The work on sheep improvement comprised chiefly of breeding work on the Yellachihalli and Ajjampur Farms and extension work through the Sheep Breeders' Association of Kolar District. The breeding work was on the whole satisfactory, the imported Merino rams functioning better than in the previous year. The work of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association, notwithstanding the difficulties owing to the great drop in the price of wool and a severe out-break of sheep-pox, showed commendable progress. A number of villages constructed their own sheep dipping tanks and one village panchayet purchased a clipping machine.

Sericulture.

15. The silk industry in Mysore was considerably affected during the year under review not only by the great fall in the prices of raw silk, and silk cocoons, but also by the unsatisfactory rainfall. There was no demand for silk reeled either in country charkas or in Domestic Basins.

Area under Mulberry.

16. The total area under mulberry in the State was 42,881 acres, against 43,624 (revised) in 1929-30, showing a decrease of 743 acres. The sericulturists were supplied with about 20 cart loads of mulberry cuttings and 5,000 saplings from Government Farms free of cost.

Seed Supply.

17. The number of Government grainages remained the same as in last year *viz.*, 6. They prepared 12,90,804 disease-free layings, against 10,44,540 during 1929-30; and supplied 12,17,649 layings to farms and sericulturists against 9,79,000 layings in the previous year. The number of aided-grainages increased from 11 to 13. There was also an increase in the number of seed rearers from 460 to 496. The selected seed rearers were supplied with 2,22,400 layings free of cost, against 1,05,200 layings distributed during the year previous. The seed rearers put on the market about 350 lakhs of good seed cocoons from these layings against 140 lakhs during 1929-30. There were 21 Sericultural Co-operative Societies at the close of the year (same as in last year). Apart from the Sericultural Societies at Melur and Sidlaghatta, which have been recognised as aided grainages, the other Societies prepared and supplied about 1,23,200 disease-free layings during the year against 1,40,055 layings in the year previous. Loans to the extent of Rs. 10,875 were sanctioned and Rs. 10,150 were actually disbursed to parties. In addition, loans to the extent of Rs. 1,565-12-0 were sanctioned to five people and Rs. 2,565-12-0 were actually disbursed in the shape of delivery of the Mysore domestic basins to the parties, on the hire-purchase system. The total recoveries during the year from loan-holders amounted to Rs. 4,929-6-2.

Filature.

18. Twelve French basins and 10 Mysore domestic basins were working up to the end of December 1930. From January 1931 onwards only 18 French basins including the six purchased in 1929-30, were worked. The Government filature worked for only 9 months during the year, as the work had to be stopped for about three months owing to the sudden fall in the demand and the very low prices obtained for high grade silk. The total production of silk in the filature amounted to 4,941 lbs., against 6,116 lbs. during the year previous. Most of the silk was produced against definite orders from merchants in Bangalore. The installation of a demonstration plant for weaving high grade silk fabrics from Mysore

silk as an adjunct to the filature at Mysore was sanctioned and most of the machinery ordered for it has arrived. About fifty people were trained in the Filature.

Experimental and Propaganda Work.

19. The rearing of pure foreign races obtained from Japan during 1929-30 and experiments on the hybridisation of Mysore races with the new foreign races to determine which would give the best results during the several rearing seasons were continued. Experiments to improve the Mysore race by selection were begun at Mysore and Chennapatna. Rearing of Tassar Worms indoors was also tried, but the results were not encouraging.

The Japanese varieties of mulberry were propagated by morcottage, layering and budding, as it was found difficult to propagate them by means of cuttings. Seedlings of 'Roso', a variety of mulberry obtained from Japan, were raised with a view to use them as stocks for grafting Mysore mulberry. Experiments were conducted for raising grafts of several foreign varieties of mulberry on Mysore mulberry, with encouraging results. Manurial experiments with ammonium sulphate, ground-nut oil cake, amophos, silk worm litter, mixture of ammonium sulphate and ground-nut oil cake and green manure, were continued during the year, but the results are not yet conclusive. Intensive propaganda work was done in several taluks as in last year.

Civil Veterinary Department.

20. There was a further decline in the outbreaks of Rinderpest during the year 1930-31, and the mortality due to this disease was less than 50 per cent of that of the previous year and was the lowest registered for many years. Though this may partly be due to a periodic decrease in the disease, and to the cancelling of a number of cattle fairs, the inoculation campaign so vigorously carried out, was primarily responsible for it. The number of animals protected against Rinderpest was 1,32,777 by active immunisation and 549 by passive immunisation, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,62,950 and 1,840, respectively. Protection against Anthrax and Blackquarter was provided in the case of 8,972 and 53,160 animals, respectively. Foot and mouth disease prevailed over a wide area during the year and was severe in Mysore and Shimoga Districts, but the loss was not great. Sheep-pox prevailed mostly in Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts. The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases showed a fall from 24,774 in 1929-30 to 22,545 during the year under report, the decrease being noticeable under Rinderpest (from 8,590 to 4,239).

Veternary Dispensaries.

21. The total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State, including the three new dispensaries opened during the year, was 60. During the year, an out-patient ward for the Nagamangala Veterinary Dispensary was constructed by private enterprise. The total number of cases attended to in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 3,41,770, while the castrations and operations, performed in the dispensaries numbered 17,264 and 11,920, respectively. While on tour, the Veterinary Staff castrated 43,504 animals against 29,649 in the year previous; treated 39,903 against 29,213 animals in 1929-30 and performed 1,018 surgical operations against 892 in the year previous.

Breeding Bulls.

22. During the year, there were 12 breeding bulls and two buffalo bulls stationed at the Veterinary Institutions. Of these, the young Amrut Mahal Bull at Bangalore was sold to the Village Panchayet at Santaihalli, Malur Taluk, and the one stationed at Dodballapur was disposed of, as it was not useful. Six hundred and fifty-nine cows and 129 buffalo cows were served by the departmental bulls.

General.

23. The Veterinary Staff attended 51 out of the 53 cattle fairs held during the year and opened temporary dispensaries in the localities concerned. They also attended 31 out of the 38 District and Taluk Conferences held during the year.

The All India Veterinary Association held its Conference at Bangalore in December 1930. The Conference sat for three days and discussed various problems relating to the diseases of animals and visited places of veterinary interest in and around Bangalore.

The Scientific Section of the department continued the work already undertaken on John's disease, Yedairoga, Anthrax, Sheep-pox and Parasitic Diarrhœa.

The work of the Serum Institute consisted, as in the past, of the production of Anti-Rinderpest Serum and Rinderpest Virus. The steady reduction

in the number of Rinderpest outbreaks in the State led to a reduced demand for Anti-Rinderpest Serum. This was, however, partly counter-balanced by an increase in demand from outside the State. An important step was taken during the year in respect of the manufacture of sera and vaccines for the control of the two cattle diseases next in importance to Rinderpest, *viz.*, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and Blackquarter. Though only a beginning has been made in this direction, the results are promising.

(iii) Labour and Wages.

Labour.

24. Labour was generally available in all the Districts except in the Malnad Taluks of Kadur District, where, as usual, owing to the absence of indigenous labour, almost all the labourers required for work were recruited from South Canara. The wages of skilled labour per day ranged from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 and of unskilled labour from annas 6 to Re. 1-0-0.

Emigration and Imigration.

25. The seasonal conditions being on the whole quite favourable during the year under report, there were no abnormal movements of people, either from or into any of the districts in search of food or work. The Mysore Iron Works and the large Engineering Projects, such as the Irwin Canal Works and the Anjanapur Project in the Shimoga District afforded work to a large number of labourers in the surrounding taluks.

(iv) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The Mysore Iron Works.

26. The total capital outlay on the Iron Works from the commencement to the 30th of June 1931, was Rs. 2,13,63,652 and the present value of the plant after writing down, was Rs. 1,26,66,681.

27. The New Pipe Foundry for the manufacture of pipes upto 30″ came into full operation at the beginning of the year and supplies of 24″ pipes for the New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme were commenced.

The total output of big and small sizes of pipes was 8,756 tons. The manufacture of waste weir gates for Krishnarajasagara Works received special attention in the General Foundry Department.

28. During the year, 19,681 tons of pig iron were made in the Blast Furnace, as against 20,343 in the previous year. Owing to the prevailing trade depression, the furnace and the chemical plant were not worked to the full capacity.

29. The year 1930-31 has been the worst ever witnessed in the iron trade all the world over and in the case of the charcoal iron industry, the situation was further complicated by the almost complete collapse of the market for wood distillation products. Owing to the acute depression in India and the financial difficulties of Governments, Railways and Local Bodies, there was a considerable fall in the demand for pig iron and pipes with the result that there was keen competition for the few orders that were available and prices were considerably reduced.

30. The operations of the year, including the writing down of the stocks, resulted in a loss of Rs. 5·38 lakhs.

31. To improve the financial results and secure a satisfactory disposal of the products, investigations in regard to steel manufacture and extraction of acetic acid direct from pyroligneous liquor received continuous attention during the year.

Sandal Oil Factories.

32. The Forest Department supplied 1,414 tons of sandal wood to the Sandal Oil Factories during the year as against 2,271 tons during the previous year. The sales effected during the year amounted to 1,55,905 lbs. as against 1,94,226 lbs. during 1929-30. The fall in the sales was due to the continued slackness in the demand for luxury articles. The Sandal Oil Factory at Bangalore was closed down from 1st January 1931, and all distillation work concentrated in the Mysore Factory.

Industrial Intallations.

33. During the year under report, 46 Industrial Installations consisting chiefly of pumping plants, and rice, flour and oil mills, were erected by the department of Industries and Commerce for private persons, against 56 in 1929-30. The total capital invested on these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 97,134 of which, Rs. 26,050 or 26·8 per cent represents loans from Government.

34. The number of applications for loans received during the year was 64 involving a sum of Rs. 1,50,415-6-0. Including the applications pending at the close of 1929-30, the total number of applications amounted to 125 for a sum of Rs. 3,25,089-6-8. Loans to the extent of Rs. 65,716 were sanctioned in 27 cases. Seventy-five applications were either rejected or withdrawn leaving 23 applications pending consideration at the close of the year. Financial Aid to Industries.

35. The value of work turned out during the year in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,25,056 (against Rs. 1,09,054 in the previous year), of which, the value of orders turned out for Government Departments was Rs. 1,13,779 and that for private parties Rs. 11,277. The year's operations resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,188 after providing a sum of Rs. 3,455 for the depreciation of the machinery and furniture. Thirty-seven apprentices were under training in the workshop. Industrial concerns under departmental management.—The Central Industrial Work Shop.

36. The Kolar District Workshop produced during the year work of the value of Rs. 7,359 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 6,276. The Shimoga Workshop turned out work valued at Rs. 4,247. The equipment of this workshop was improved by the addition of one lathe, as a result of which it is expected that the workshop will turn out a greater volume of work and become self-supporting. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold articles worth Rs. 20,699 during the year. District Work-shops.

37. The Soap Factory had a successful year and earned a profit of Rs. 1,26,500 (after providing for interest and depreciation), against Rs. 50,803 in the year previous. The plant ordered for the manufacture of Turkey-red Oil was installed during the year. The Factory was able to put on the market as an experimental measure (*a*) an adhesive gum, (*b*) Boot-polishes, (*c*) Water-proof textile fabrics, (*d*) Solid alcohol fuel, (*e*) Iodocure, a special iodine ointment, and (*f*) a high class Vanishing Cream called "Pearlite." Experiments were carried on in the manufacture of a special Kaolin poultice. Government Soap Factory.

38. The Commercial Section of the Weaving Factory was closed with effect from 1st November 1930 and the services of workmen employed in the factory were dispensed with. The total value of goods manufactured till then amounted to Rs. 9,000. Owing to depression in trade, the sales during the year decreased to Rs. 18,000 from Rs. 32,000 in the year previous. There were 38 students receiving training in the institute attached to it, including seven in the 'Artisan' Class. The workshop section of the factory continued to manufacture and supply improved textile machinery and appliances, such as, twisting machines, warping mill, winding machine, carpet loom, etc. Government Weaving Factory.

39. There was a heavy increase during the year in the output of yarn and khadi in the Badanwal Hand Spinning and Weaving Centre. Thirty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine lbs. of khadi were produced, against 19,258 lbs. in 1929-30. Khadi worth Rs. 12,364 was sold to the several departments of Government and khadi worth Rs. 29,877 was sold to the public, making a total of Rs. 42,241 against Rs. 28,041 in 1929-30. The total earnings of the spinners was Rs. 16,140 and that of the weavers Rs. 10,775. Weaving in General.

The new Spinning Centre at Terakanambi in the Gundlupet Taluk which was opened at the close of the year 1929-30, continued to do good work during the year under report. Eight thousand and sixty-five yards of khadi valued at Rs. 3,611 were produced and the sales amounted to Rs. 2,833. A new khadi centre was started at Ajjampur by the Kadur District Board.

40. Goods of the value of Rs. 77,196 were manufactured during the year at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. The sales amounted to Rs. 90,103, and the profit earned was Rs. 15,000, besides a commission of Rs. 470 on the sales of commission stock. Besides this institution, there were seven Government Industrial Schools and five grant-in-aid institutions as in last year. Industrial Education.—Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

41. The Department awarded grants to the Home Industries Classes for women organised at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The services of an Instructor from Gujerat were secured for teaching embroidery at Bangalore. Home Industries Classes.

42. The equipment at the disposal of the department for purposes of well-boring consisted of 14 drills, of which 10 had been made in the Central Industrial Workshop. One drill of the new M3 Class and a cyclone drill were purchased and Miscellaneous.—Well-boring Work.

added to the equipment in addition to two Core Drills manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop. Twenty-eight bore wells of an aggregate depth of 4,441 feet were put down at a total cost of Rs. 48,033 including the cost of casing pipes. Ninety per cent of the wells sunk during the year were successful. The average depth of each bore well was 159 feet and the cost of boring a well about Rs. 1,716.

Working of the Regulations entrusted to the department. (1) Weights and Measures.

43. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was enforced in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and also in Davangere Town. There were six Testers working in the notified areas. Upto the end of June 1931, the Testing Staff tested and stamped in all 14,563 units of weights and measures, the total amount of fees realised being Rs. 455. Proceedings were instituted in 27 cases against merchants for using uncertified weights and measures in the notified areas. Fourteen cases ended in conviction, the total amount of fines recovered being Rs. 68. One thousand three hundred sets of standard seer weights were obtained locally and 425 sets of maund weights and 500 sets of sub-multiples of maund weights were obtained from Madras during the year. A large number of standard maund weights, standard seer weights and seamless measures were sold during the year, the amount realised being Rs. 9,019.

Petroleum Regulation.

44. The licenses issued during the year for the storage of non-dangerous and dangerous petroleum were 30 and 168, respectively, against 27 and 104 in 1929-30. No proceedings under the Petroleum Regulation were instituted during the year.

Patents and Designs.

45. At the beginning of the year 12 applications for Patents were under consideration and four new applications were received during the course of the year. Of these, 12 applications were accepted, one was withdrawn and the rest were under scrutiny at the close of the year. The total number of applications for the grant of renewal of the privilege under the Mysore Invention and Designs Regulation amounted to 24 and the necessary certificates were issued in all these cases.

Factories Regulation.

46. The total number of factories at the beginning of the year was 172. Seventeen were newly added and 7 were struck off the register. Thus the total number of factories at the end of the year was 182, of which 18 were Government concerns and the rest private. The number of factories inspected during the year was 98, against 131 in the year previous. The relations between the employers and the employees in the factories were generally satisfactory.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.

47. There were in all 1,830 cases of injuries by accidents in respect of which a sum of Rs. 69,008-12-8 was paid as compensation by the employers of labour under the Workmen's Compensation Regulation. There were 58 fatal accidents in respect of which a sum of Rs. 35,346-2-0 was paid to the dependants of the deceased workmen against Rs. 35,276 paid in respect of 62 fatal cases in the year 1929-30.

Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.

48. The total number of steam boilers in use in different districts of the State was 234. The fees collected on account of the examination of boilers amounted to Rs. 2,940. A full time Inspector of Boilers was appointed during the year.

(v) Trade and Commerce.

49. The quantity and value of the Rail-borne trade of the State for the year under report as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	1929-30			1930-31	
	Quantity Mds.	Value Rs.		Quantity Mds.	Value Rs.
Imports ...	120·37 lakhs	13·96 crores	Imports ...	113·37 lakhs	11·32 crores
Exports ...	88·13 do	12·05 do	Exports ...	65·78 do	10·13 do

50. Under food, drink and tobacco, while there was a heavy drop in the imports of rice, there was an increase in respect of pulses. Among exports, there was a decrease under almost all the heads, *i.e.*, jawar, paddy, ragi and other grains and pulses, as well as fruits and vegetables. There was however, a slight increase in the exports of betel-nuts, brown sugar and jaggory. The steady growth in the imports of refined sugar during the past three years suffered a check during the year under report, the decrease in the imports of this commodity being 18,000 maunds. Under

raw materials and produce, the imports of coal rose from 2,84,000 maunds to 7,30,600 maunds, valued at Rs. 6·39 lakhs. As regards ground-nuts, there was a further fall in the exports as compared with last year. The trade in raw cotton and silk was seriously affected by the unsettled conditions of the market. Under articles wholly manufactured, the import of Indian and foreign piece-goods as well as silk goods showed a decrease, which was considerable in the case of foreign goods. There was a slight decline in the export of cotton goods, tanned hides and skins from the State. Imports of machinery also showed a fall.

Industrial and Commercial investigations.

51. The Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London made an enquiry for the supply of granite kerb stones from the State. Necessary investigations were made and a few business men were induced to take interest in the scheme. A trial order for the supply of kerb stones was secured from a firm of contractors in London and complied with. The firm having being satisfied with the trial supply, evinced greater interest in the matter and deputed their representatives to let the local stone contractors know their exact requirements and also to facilitate the selection and despatch of stones. The business was considerably developed and suitable quarrying in a number of places begun. Shipments to the extent of a lakh of rupees were sent to London.

During the year, the building for the installation of a demonstration silk weaving, dyeing and finishing plant was under construction at Mysore. The looms and their accessories ordered from Europe were received towards the close of the year.

At Bangalore, the erection of a factory for the manufacture of porcelain, insulators was nearing completion and the erection of machinery had been taken on hand.

52. A draft bill to provide for the establishment and better regulation of the cotton markets in the State on the lines of the Bombay Markets Act was prepared and submitted to Government for consideration.

Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.

53. Mr. B. T. Kesava Iyengar continued as Trade Commissioner throughout the year.

54. The greater part of his time during the year was taken up in connection with the sale of sandal oil, which showed a shrinkage on account of the general trade depression. With a view, however, to secure the best advantages under the circumstances, he visited France, Germany and Switzerland and called on all important customers and enlisted their sympathy and co-operation. Visits were also paid by him to some of the leading business centres in England both in connection with the development of sandal oil sales and in regard to purchase of stores.

The Trade Commissioner also attended the Town Planning Congress at Berlin and visited the French Colonial Exhibition at Paris.

He was able to secure some improvement in freight and insurance rates in connection with the purchase of stores in England and introduced the Mysore granite for kerbing into the English Market.

The Trade Commissioner attended to the various foreign orders placed through him and helped to minimise complaints of delays in the execution of orders or payments of dues. His assistance was sought for by some local private merchants which was rendered. The prospects of finding a sale for Mysore lac, chrome ore, silk, soap, coffee and the bye-products of the Mysore Iron Works were investigated. Some publicity work was also undertaken by him to bring Mysore products prominently before the outside markets, during the fairs and exhibitions and through commercial journals.

The relations between the Trade Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner for India, the Overseas Trade Department and other trade agencies continued to be very cordial and helpful.

(vi) Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

Co-operative Department.

55. Though the agricultural conditions during the year were on the whole satisfactory, the general economic depression remained practically unchanged and the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce continued to cause acute distress throughout the country. To this may be attributed the contraction in the

volume of new transactions and a slight general fall in the profits of societies during the year. There was a slight set back to the sale of agricultural implements manures, etc., and the stores societies were also affected. But, in spite of the unfavourable economic conditions, the co-operative movement progressed in certain directions, notably in the number of societies, their membership and working capital. The following comparative statement indicates the general progress of the movement during the year under report :—

Particulars	*1929-1930*	*1930-1931*
Number of Societies	2,102	2,213
Do Members	1,26,491	1,37,615
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Share Capital	47,13,468	48,88,682
Deposits from individuals	69,28,214	80,31,391
Do Societies	3,83,183	4,92,496
Loans from Apex and Central Banks ...	23,90,532	27,16,368
Do Government	2,66,585	3,94,857
Reserve Funds	21,32,744	22,78,352
Total Working Capital	1,69,24,766	1,85,32,429

Loans, Interest and Collections.

56. The total amount of loans issued to individual members during the year was Rs. 1,18,56,997 against Rs. 96,15,745 during the year previous. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 43,18,690 (36·4 per cent) was issued for productive purposes such as, cultivation, land improvement, etc., Rs. 18,87,645 (15·9 per cent) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 32,64,312 (27·5 per cent) for the purchase of necessaries of life, Rs. 8,12,320 (6·8 per cent) for construction of houses and repairs, and Rs. 15,74,030 (13·4 per cent) for non-productive purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,29,04,861 fell due under loans, of which a sum of Rs. 92,47,909 was recovered during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all Co-operative institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 1,35,75,386. Loans overdue amounted to 26·9 per cent of the total outstandings and to 28·3 per cent of the demand for the year. The rate of interest on deposits ranged from 3½ per cent to 7 per cent as in the previous years and the average interest charged on loans issued by Co-operative institutions varied from 8 to 10 per cent. The interest charged on amounts at default was generally not more than 12 per cent. The amount of deposits held at the end of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 85,74,025 works out to Rs. 62·3 per head of membership.

Central Banks.

57. In the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, the number of individual members fell from 310 on 30th June 1930 to 295 on 30th June 1931, while that of society members increased from 863 to 922. The paid up share capital of the institution rose from Rs. 2,02,973 to Rs. 2,09,558. A sum of Rs. 29,13,695 was held as deposits in the bank against Rs. 24,97,103 at the end of the previous year. The loans disbursed by the bank to the affiliated societies amounted to Rs. 7,71,091 against Rs. 8,61,670 in the year previous. The loans outstanding against the affiliated societies on the last day of the year was Rs. 26,36,640. The bank issued short term loans to the extent of Rs. 15,345 to 27 societies for stocking for sale, improved agricultural implements, manures, seeds, etc., and Rs. 50,000 to four Agricultural Societies as produce loans and granted accommodation to 3 House Building Societies to the extent of Rs. 31,000. Out of the loans to the extent of Rs. 6,69,355 that fell due during the year, a sum of Rs. 2,65,307 only was recovered. The percentage of loans overdue to the demand was 60·4. The large arrears outstanding during the year are due to the economic depression and the fall in prices. The bank had at the end of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 1,03,029 against Rs. 82,012 at the end of the previous year.

58. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank had a membership of 60 societies and 868 individuals on 30th June 1931, against 68 and 823 respectively on the last day of the previous year. Eight societies discharged their liabilities to the bank in full and got themselves disaffiliated. The amount of loans due to the bank at the end of the year from the affiliated societies was Rs. 1,73,812 towards principal. The paid up share capital of this institution fell from Rs. 2,95,593 to Rs. 2,94,497 on the last day of the year. The bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 11,63,771 against Rs. 11,40,823 at the end of 1929-30, and it had a reserve fund of Rs. 1,72,556 at the end of the year. The demand for the year due on loans was Rs. 4,97,696, of which a sum of Rs. 1,73,412 only was recovered. The amount overdue from individual members works out to 65·2 per cent of the demand.

Primary Societies—(a) Agricultural.

59. The number of agricultural societies during the year rose from 1,686 to 1,777, their membership from 65,915 to 70,105 and the total working capital from Rs. 45,90,929 to Rs. 50,38,727. Of these societies, 1,647 were credit institutions, 49 were agricultural supply societies, 61 were grain banks and the rest, sale societies dealing in cotton, cardamom and areca. The credit societies (1,647) had a membership of 66,175 and a working capital of Rs. 48,56,396. The loans issued and recovered by them amounted to Rs. 16,05,279 and Rs. 11,94,904 respectively, and the value of goods, mainly agricultural requirements, sold was Rs. 33,392.

Supply Societies.

60. The 49 supply societies referred to above had a membership of 1,449 and a working capital of Rs. 1,54,123. They sold goods to the extent of Rs. 18,839. Besides these, a large number of credit societies undertook the supply of agricultural materials and sold implements, seeds and manures of the value of Rs. 33,392.

Sale Societies.

61. The two cardamom societies at Achanahalli and Mudgere which had a membership of 295 and a working capital of Rs. 1,26,620, collected and sold 1,346 maunds of cardamom valued at about Rs 37,688. The two areca societies in the Kadur District had a poor membership of 28 only and a paid up share capital of Rs. 802. They transacted business to the extent of Rs. 6,273.

(b) Non-agricultural Societies.

62. There were 419 non-agricultural societies at the close of the year, with a membership of 64,323 and a total working capital of Rs. 84,30,690. They had a paid up share capital of Rs. 29,67,406 and held deposits to the extent of Rs. 37,40,387. The reserve fund was Rs. 11,58,810. The bulk of these societies leaving aside the Weavers', Sericultural and other Artisan Societies, are very strong financially and are efficiently managed. Of the 419 non-agricultural societies, 286 were credit societies. They had a membership of 47,871, a total working capital of Rs. 68,45,563, and a paid up share capital of Rs. 24,67,949 ; they held deposits to the extent of Rs. 30,08,645 and a reserve fund of Rs. 8,75,406. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 85,15,036 to their members during the year, the loans outstanding at the close of the year being Rs. 60,73,455, of which Rs. 13,43,388 were overdue.

Stores Societies.

63. There were 88 co-operative stores societies in the State, with a membership of 13,270 and a total working capital of Rs. 13,56,485. They purchased provisions and clothing of the total value of Rs. 11,83,528 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 11,71,555 during the year.

Industrial Co-operation.

64. As in last year, there were 22 sericultural societies. They had a membership of 415 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,803. They supplied 3,32,906 disease-free layings to their members during the year. The Sandalwood Carvers' Societies at Sagar and Sorab manufactured sandalwood articles of the total value of Rs. 5,733 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 3,734. The Cart Makers' Society at Hunsur deserves special mention. It had a membership of 78 and a working capital of Rs. 8,640. Its turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 1,925. The Malvalli Cobblers' Society had a membership of 49 and a working capital of Rs. 1,508. This society got an order from the Stores Purchase Committee for the supply of 2,000 pairs of sandals required by the Mysore Department of Police which was executed by them promptly. It has been given an advance of Rs. 1,000 from State funds to facilitate its working. There were 73 Weavers' Societies with a membership of 2,334 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 73,845. The reserve fund built up by them amounted to Rs. 48,859. Their total turnover during the year came to Rs. 6,98,543.

House-building Societies.

65. There were 35 societies for granting loans for the construction and improvement of houses. These societies had a membership of 2,315 and a working capital of Rs. 4,90,872. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,17,150 for purposes of building houses. Besides the loans granted by these societies, ordinary credit institutions financed house construction to the extent of Rs. 6,95,170.

Depressed Classes Societies.

66. At the end of the year there were 280 Depressed Classes Societies. They had a membership of 6,221. Their paid up share capital rose from Rs. 41,108 to Rs. 42,318, as also the deposits from Rs. 2,649 to 2,862. The total amount advanced up to 30th June 1931 out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Department for financing Depressed Classes Societies was Rs. 42,720, of which more than Rs. 9,000 was recovered. These advances are free of interest for the first two years and carry 5 per cent interest thereafter. The Gottigere Adikarnataka Co-operative Colony Society continued to show progress during the year.

Co-operation in Malnad.

67. There were 384 societies in the Malnad parts at the end of the year with a membership of 8,925 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,66,173. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 3,30,815 and the reserve funds to Rs. 3,08,716. There were 20 pure stores' societies in the Malnad, in addition to which some credit societies also did stores work. The total value of the articles sold in all these institutions was Rs. 70,128.

Land Mortgage Bank.

68. The Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank had at the end of the year under report a membership of 521, against 660 at the end of last year. The fall in the membership is due to the transfer of individual members residing within the jurisdiction of the Primary Land Mortgage Societies to such societies. The paid up share capital of the bank on 30th June 1931 was Rs. 37,723. The bank floated debentures in June 1930 and the total amount obtained was Rs. 2,32,700, including the Government's contribution of Rs. 1,00,000. The working expenses of the bank up to the end of June 1931 amounted to Rs. 20,920 and this entire expenditure has been met by Government. During the year, the bank sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 18,050 in 32 cases directly and Rs. 12,050 in 11 cases through the Primary Land Mortgage Societies, the amount actually disbursed to the persons upto the 30th June 1931 being Rs. 66,000. The lending operations of the bank were at first confined to the four Taluks of Tumkur, Sagar, Koppa and Manjarabad. In order to extend the sphere of usefulness of the bank and for other reasons the area has since been extended to some more contiguous taluks and Sub-Taluks *viz.*, Kunigal, Shimoga, Narasimharajpura, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Alur.

Land Mortgage Societies.

69. At the end of the year, there were 12 Primary Land Mortgage Societies, of which ten had started work. The ten societies are affiliated with the Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore. These societies had on 30th June 1931, a membership of 448 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 17,412. They received 354 loan applications from their members, of which 18 were fully investigated and forwarded to the bank for sanction. The bank sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 12,050 in 11 cases; but, as the execution of documents and other formalities were not completed before the close of the year, no loans were actually disbursed. Most of the societies did not therefore realise any profit.

Litigation.

70. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 3,715, of which 2,250 were disposed of, leaving 1,465 suits pending at the close of the year. Six hundred and seventy-three suits were entertained during the year without the necessary court-fees stamps as the financial condition of the concerned plaintiff societies would not permit them to pay the stamp fees at the time of institution of the suits. The value of these stamps will, however, be recovered as a first charge in the course of execution of the decrees. The stamp revenue realised by Government on account of suits pertaining to Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 9,447-6-0, against Rs. 6,674 during the year 1929-30. A sum of Rs. 690-10-0 was also realised towards the arrears due on suits previously entertained without the necessary court-fee stamps. There were in all 6,298 decrees for execution during the year, of which 1,867 were executed, leaving a balance of 4,431 decrees pending at the close of the year.

Audit and Inspection.

71. During the year, 81 societies got their accounts audited by certified auditors and 139 societies by experienced local auditors. The accounts of 1,323 societies were fully audited and those of 318 secieties partly audited by the Insectors of the Department. The higher officers of the Department inspected 860 Societies, exclusive of 132 societies inspected by the Registrar.

Finance.

72. The total cost incurred in administering the department amounted to Rs. 1,65,843 against Rs. 1,61,859 in 1929-30. The societies themselves spent Rs. 1,57,839 for their management, against Rs. 1,81,035 in the preceding year

Miscellaneous.

73. There were three Honorary Organisers and 31 Supervisors of Co-operative Societies working at the end of the year. The 17th Mysore Co-operative Conference was held during September 1930 at Mysore, under the auspices of the Co-operative Propagandists' Institute. It was opened by the Officiating Dewan, who presented Co-operative Shields to the successful societies and Certificates of Honour in recognition of individual merit. The Bangalore City Co-operative Society, Ltd. and the Basavanagudi Co-operative Society, Ltd., celebrated their Silver Jubilee during the year. The Goribidnur and Viduraswatha Co-operative Societies

contributed Rs. 800 during the year to the Goribidnur High School Fund. The Goribidnur and Chintamani Societies have set apart a sum of Rs. 300 out of their profits for the "Home for the Destitute and the Poor." The Mysore City Co-operative Bank earmarked a sum of Rs. 50 for the best essay on 'Co-operation.' This institution, besides making large donations to the educational institutions in the City, contributed liberally towards the expenses of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference held at Mysore. The Land Mortgage Bank provided itself with a building of its own during the year.

The posts of the two Sub-Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, one of whom was in charge of development work and the other was the Registrar's Personal Assistant, were abolished and the posts of two more Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies were created, and the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts were constituted into independent Co-operative divisions with headquarters at Kolar and Chitaldrug respectively.

Rule No. 18 of the rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation was amended during the year so as to restrict the rate of dividend payable on the paid up share capital of societies to a maximum of 7½ per cent per annum.

Joint Stock Companies.

74. There were at the beginning of the year 118 Joint Stock Companies (100 public and 18 private) limited by shares and six new companies (three public and three private) were registered during the year. One company went into voluntary liquidation and the names of two companies were struck off the Register leaving 121 companies (101 public and 20 private) working at the close of the year (31st March 1931). Of these, 47 were for Banking, Loans and Insurance; five for transit and transport; 46 for trading and manufacturing (including six for printing and publishing); six were mills and presses; eight were for mining and quarrying; two for estate, land and building; one for sugar manufacture; four for theatres and entertainments and the remaining two fell under other heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of these Companies amounted to Rs. 5,63,60,100, Rs. 1,67,51,350 and Rs. 1,48,35,470 respectively against Rs. 5,60,40,100, Rs. 1,65,93,858 and Rs. 1,47,62,026 during last year. Twenty-six companies increased their capital during the year while eight companies reduced their capital. No new companies limited by guarantee having been registered during the year, the number of such companies at the end of the year remained the same as in last year, namely, 21. There were 27 auditors of whom 12 held permanent certificates. Ten institutions were registered in the State during the year under the Societies' Registration Regulation making a total of 194 societies at work on the 31st March 1931. A 'Manual of Joint Stock Companies' treating about the documents required to be filed in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, under the Mysore Companies' Regulation, was printed and copies of it were made available for sale at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore City.

Agricultural Banks.

75. As in the past, only two Agricultural Banks were working in the State during the year, one at Palhalli in the Seringapatam Taluk and the other at Hongenahalli in the Malur Taluk. These societies did not transact much business during the year. The balance of Government loans outstanding against the four defunct Banks on 30th June 1921 was Rs. 11,929 towards principal and Rs. 1,511-10-0 towards interest.

(vii) Transfers of Land.

76. There were 8,213 transfers of land by order of courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 35,934 acres as against 6,940 transfers involving 43,987 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 5,771 involving 51,523 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 9,535 transfers and 58,062 acres, respectively.

(viii) Condition of the People.

77. The seasonal conditions were generally favourable throughout the State except in parts of Alur Sub-Taluk and of Shimoga and Shikarpur Taluks and the

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Kumsi Sub-Taluk, and the out-turn of crops was fairly satisfactory. Both skilled and unskilled labour found adequate employment. An abnormally low level of prices of agricultural produce prevailed during the year under report, with the result that the agriculturists and traders found it hard to realise sufficient money in cash, and it was with great difficulty that the agriculturists could meet their monetary obligations. The growers of commercial crops like groundnut, cotton, horse-gram, areca, coffee, cardamom, and potato were hard hit during the year by the lack of sufficient markets for these commodities. The public health was fairly satisfactory during the year under report, though Plague and Cholera prevailed to some extent throughout the State and Small-pox and Malaria in some parts. The material prosperity of the people was somewhat affected by the loss of cattle from Rinderpest, Black-quarter and other infectious diseases in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts. There were 570 accidental fires during the year resulting in the loss of 20 human lives and 396 head of cattle, the value of property and cattle destroyed being estimated at Rs. 2,09,719-12-6 as compared with Rs. 4,34,105-14-0 in the year previous. The places that suffered most on account of such occurences were Chennagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur, Sagar and Shimoga Taluks of the Shimoga District and Davangere in the Chitaldrug District.

(ix) Forest.

Area and Classification.

78. The total area of forest lands under the control of the Forest Department at the end of the year was 4091·33 square miles as noted below :—

(*a*) State Forests	...	3,405·22
(*b*) Reserved Lands	...	303·21
(*c*) Minor Forests	...	290·58
(*d*) Village Forests	...	92·32
Total	...	4,091·33

Settlement, Demarcation and Survey.

79. Six blocks with an area of 11·14 square miles were notified under section 17 during the year. One hundred and two miles of permanent lines were cut and 5,125 miles of existing lines were repaired. An area of 117 square miles was surveyed by the Forest Survey Staff. The field work connected with the revision of working plans of Shankar and Sacrebile Forests in the Shimoga Division was completed and that of Chamrajnagar State Forest in the Mysore District was taken up.

Communications and Buildings.

80. A sum of Rs. 10,082 was spent on new roads and the expenditure on repairs to existing roads including bridle paths amounted to Rs. 22,730. New building works at a cost of Rs. 17,518 were undertaken during the year and the sum spent on repairs and improvements of existing forest buildings was Rs. 9,482. An expenditure of Rs. 10,371 was incurred on miscellaneous works, such as improving existing water facilities near forests, deepening *Kattes* and sinking wells.

Protection.

81. The area attempted to be protected against fire was 3,327·79 square miles, of which 3,245·67 square miles were successfully protected, the percentage of success being 99·3 against 98·5 in the year previous.

Forest Offences.

82. The total number of forest offences to be dealt with including the previous year's arrears was 1,468. Of these, 1,346 cases involving 2,089 persons were disposed of during the year leaving 122 cases pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 15,683-2-5 was recovered in the shape of composition fees. There were 441 cases of injury to sandal trees of which 131 were disposed of, the amount of fines recovered being Rs. 2,569. The special staff employed on the prevention and detection of sandalwood smuggling on the Western and Eastern Frontiers detected six cases in the Kadur Section and a similar number in the Shimoga Section.

Grazing.

83. Cattle were, as usual, permitted to graze in all the forests of the State excepting the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. Four lakhs ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine heads of cattle and sheep were admitted for grazing in the different forests.

Sylviculture.

84. The year under report was a good seed year for all the principal species, such as sandal, teak, honne, beete, matti, etc. The seeding of kamara was profuse

in Lakkihalli and Suvaranamukhi Forests of Chitaldrug District. Natural regeneration of honne, beete, etc. and of the Ghat species like ranga, dhuma, etc. was very satisfactory. Planting operations were undertaken on a large scale in all the Forest Divisions and 874 acres of new teak plantations were opened during the year. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres were planted with economic and fuel species of plants in the plantations of the Maidan districts. Further, extensive sowings of teak and other species were done in exploited areas. Sandal dibbling operations were carried out over an area of 62,637 acres against 61,997 acres in 1929-30.

Nurseries.

85. In the Maidan districts, the nurseries of useful species started last year were maintained and extended in some cases. An extensive nursery of fuel and economic plants was started at Hulikere (Mysore District) with a view to planting up the treeless tracts in the neighbourhood of the Irwin Canal. The Departmental nurseries distributed 35,000 plants, free of cost, to villagers.

Afforestation

86. Afforestation work is being carried out on the Chamundi Hill, Gopalaswami Hills, the Bababudans, and in a few gardens attached to forest lodges. On the Chamundi Hill, 4,500 new plants were put out and 5,000 casualities replaced; on the Gopalaswami Hills, 3,196 plants were put out and casualities to the extent of 5,836 plants replaced, and in the Bababudans, an area of half an acre was planted up with 932 seedlings.

Exploitation (i) Timber.

87 The quantities of timber cut in the forests, brought to the depots and sold during the year were 5,39,878 c. ft., 5,27,913 c. ft. and 4,29,021 c. ft. respectively. The value of materials sold was Rs. 10,08,819 and the cost incurred on these operations Rs. 6,70,976.

(ii) Sandal.

The quantity of rough sandal wood collected during the year was 3,460 tons and including the previous year's balance of 2,716 tons, the total quantity of rough wood was 6,176 tons. One thousand seven hundred and six-two tons of good wood were prepared during the year and the total quantity of good wood at the close of the year was 2,119 tons including the quantity on hand. Of this, 1432 tons were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories. The revenue realised from the retail sales of sandalwood in the several koties of the State was Rs. 21,367. The net receipts from the sale of sandal oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 16,77,908 against Rs. 23,29,171 during the preceding year

Supply of timber, fuel, etc.

88. Timber to the extent of 1,20,971 cubic feet was supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields during the year under report. The quantities of fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories, to the Pumping Station at Shimoga and to the Mysore Iron Works were 5,533, 350 and 1,23,038 tons, respectively. Seventy thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways and the Mysore Iron Works and 5,108 poles to the Electrical Department.

Sandal Valuation Survey.

89. The number of sandal trees enumerated was 98,591. The staff intended for this work attended to the selection of areas and collection of statistics for several reservation proposals, to the laying out of sample plots for the study of the rate of growth of sandal trees, detection of sandal damage cases, etc.

Settlement of Maharata, Kunis, etc.

90. There were, at the close of the year, 307 Kunbi families (consisting of 1,472 persons), three families of Moplahs and 42 Adikarnataka families attending to forest and agricultural work.

Elephants.

91. The Department had 40 elephants at the close of the year.

Saw Mills.

92. The Saw Mills at Shimoga worked only for 178 days during the year (owing to trade depression) and the quantity of timber sawn was 43,355 cubic feet. The net profit of the working of the Mill was Rs. 3,001.

Trial running of the Mill at Kalkere was started from 11th March 1931, but proved unsatisfactory owing to defects in its layout.

Lac Cultivation.

93. The cultivation of lac was carried on in 12 different ranges and there was a yield of 1,038 maunds of crude lac. A revenue of Rs. 5,329 was realised by the sale of the different lac products of the factory.

Finance.

94. The total demad for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 37,28,756-9-4. Of this, a sum of Rs. 32,06,646-11-9 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 38,994 8-7 was written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 4,83,115-5-0 at the close of the year. The total expenditure of the Department under Conservancy and Works was Rs. 12,00,368 against Rs. 12,65,712 during the year previous.

(x) Geology.

Leases and Licenses.

95. The number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval in force during 1930-31 as compared with those in the previous year are as noted below :—

Particulars	*1929-30*	*1930-31*
Mining leases	43	42
Prospecting licenses	15	9
Collecting licenses	13	3
Exploring licenses	...	...
Approval certificates	21	13
Total ..	82	57

The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 27,890 acres against 30,819 acres eight guntas in the year previous. The rents recovered in respect of mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 17,073 against Rs. 16,452 in 1929-30.

Work by Departmental Agency.

96. Owing to the continued dullness in the market for chromite and the large accumulated stock on the mines, further mining of ore was stopped at Byrapur and the work on the mine was restricted mostly to the carrying on of dead work to the extent of 1,57,942 cubic feet. Consequently, the output of the ore at Byrapur during the year was considerably less, being only 180 tons compared with 5,381 tons in 1929-30.

The most important work carried out in the Tallur Mine during the year was the electrification of the mines and the erection of a pump and motor so as to continue deep mining. Both the pump and motor worked satisfactorily. A small amount of prospecting was done in this area by making a few drives and cross cuts in the shafts for short distances and all available ore in the shafts upto the water level was removed. Owing to water trouble and the dull market for chromite, further mining of reef ore was stopped and only the surface pebbles at Tallur, Gurur and Nachanhalli were collected.

The total output of chromite during the year was 1,148 tons and the quantity sold was 800 tons. Besides the mining of chromite at Tallur, magnesite quarrying was continued as a subsidiary work. The graphite deposit at Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet Taluk was mined during the year and 94 tons of graphite were supplied to the Mysore Iron Works for use in their pipe foundry.

The total output of iron ore during the calendar year 1930 for the Mysore Iron Works was 28,013 tons, and the production of pig iron was 20,663 tons.

Geological and Mineral Survey.

97. An area of about 30 square miles to the west of the Kolar schist belt near Kamasamudra and Sakarsanhalli was surveyed and mapped and the various complicated types of rocks were carefully studied. Portions of the Kolar schist belt near Yerrakonda, Bisanatham and north of Mallappankonda were surveyed for studying some of the rocks of the area. As in the previous year, the soil survey of the areas under Nidaghatta, Thuraganur, Cauvery, Hebbakvadi and Lokasara Branches of the Irwin Canal was conducted in co-operation with the Agricultural Department and a report is in preparation dealing with the general description of the type of rocks found in the area and their relation to the soil formation and a description of the soils and their classification.

98. The following are a few of the other items of work done by the Department during the year :—

(1) The foundations of the Thippagondanahalli reservoir dam of the new Bangalore Water Works were inspected and a report furnished.

(2) The trial pits for the formation of a dam across the Kabbini river at Kalsargur in the Heggaddevankote Taluk were examined and reported on

(3) The main source of water supply to the town of Chitaldrug, namely, the channel of the Thimmanaikankere was examined at the request of the President of the Municipality and remedies were suggested for improving the condition of the channel and increasing its surface flow to the tank.

(4) The grounds round about the Indian Institute of Science were examined for the selection of a site for a well for supplying water to the Institute.

(5) Advice was given to the Well-boring Section of the Industries Department in connection with the sinking of a bore-well for water supply near Agara, Bangalore Taluk.

99. Experiments on the manufacture of Ferro-chrome were continued during the year and considerable improvement was effected in respect of decarbonising the alloy from nine per cent Carbon content to four per cent. Economic Investigations.

100. The actual departmental expenditure during the year was Rs. 59,708 while the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,00,185. Finance.

(xi) Mines and Explosives.

101. Mining operations were, as in the previous year, in progress on five blocks, namely, Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum, Nandidrug and Balaghat Blocks. The nominal and paid up capitals of the five Gold Mining Companies remained the same as in the previous year, namely, £1,717,000 and £667,737 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year 1930 was 329,133·876 ounces against 363,741·475 ounces in the previous year showing a decrease of 34,607·599 ounces. The quantity of fine silver produced was 17,843·988 ounces against 17,809·890 ounces in 1929 showing an increase of 34·098 ounces. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year under report (1930) amounted to £1,394,667-18-4 against £1,550,356-9-3 (revised) in the year 1929 showing a decrease of £ 155,688-10-11. The total amount paid in dividends during the year was £ 1,79,000 against £ 2,70,545-9-0 in 1929 showing a decrease of £ 91,545-9-0. The dividend paid during the year amounted to 14·06 per cent of the paid up capital of the four dividend paying Companies, the corresponding figure for 1929 being 16·22 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends declared during the year was £ 74,186-4-6 against £ 83,879-13-0 (revised) in 1929 showing a decrease of £ 9,693-8-6. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,64,655-10-0, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold was Rs. 12,71,617-4-0 against Rs. 14,91,946-14-0 in the previous year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 9,14,328-1-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,57,289-3-0 at the close of the year. Gold Mining.

The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations in 1882 up to the end of the year 1930 was 16,592,153·859 ounces of the total value of £71,724,585 and the dividends paid during this period amounted to £22,301,263.

102. The following statement gives the output and other particulars regarding important minerals, other than gold, in the State during the year :— Other Important Minerals.

Name of the mineral	Number of mining leases or prospecting leases current	Output	Quantity removed from block	Royalty payable
		Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
Manganese	9 M. L. and 5 P. L.	168·75	201	151
Chromite	10 M. L.	10,986	6,999	8,299
Magnesite	3 M. L.	640	...	1,760 (dead rent)
Kaolin	2 M. L.	2,783	2,783	2,236
	2 P. L.	11	...	11
Soap Stone	3 Collecting Licenses	86	16	150

103. The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 99,311-3-7 and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,00,184-14-1. Mining Revenue.

104. The number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1930 was 18,925, against 20,534 in the year previous showing a decrease of 1,609. Of this number, 17,312 were employed in gold mining, 330 on manganese, 840 on chromium, 220 on iron ore, 130 on lime stone, 66 on magnesite, 12 on Kaolin and 15 on soap stone. Of the 17,312 persons employed in gold mining, 328 were Europeans, 390 Anglo-Indians and 16,594 Indians. Nine thousand one hundred and fifty-four persons were employed below ground and 8,158 on surface work. Of the Mining Labour.

latter, 1,127 were women, and 340 children under 12 years of age. The working hours under-ground and on the surface remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, eight hours for under-ground work and ten hours on surface work with an interval of one hour for the mid-day meal. The average wages paid per month to European and Indian employees came to £44·58 and Rs. 32·27 respectively during 1930 against £ 45·71 and Rs. 30·07 respectively during the preceding year.

Accidents.

105. The total number of accidents reported for the year was 186 against 234 in the year previous (1929). Of this number, 30 were fatal, 154 serious and 2 were non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was thus 184 giving a ratio of 9·72 per thousand persons employed, the corresponding figure for the year 1929 being 11·20. Enquiries were instituted in all the 184 accidents reported. Of the above accidents, 14 or 7·61 per cent (against 19 or 8·26 per cent in the year previous) were due to negligence, 12 or 6·52 per cent (against 18 or 7·83 per cent in the year previous) were due to recklessness and 158 or 85·87 per cent (against 193 or 83·91 per cent in the year previous) were classed as unavoidable. In the 30 fatal accidents, 40 persons were either killed or died as the result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 2·12 per thousand persons employed against 2·55 per thousand employed in the year 1929. There were six individual accidents involving two or more fatalities and in these, 16 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, ten accidents due to rock burst accounted for the death of 18 persons (against 17 accidents and 39 deaths in the year previous , three accidents due to explosives accounted for five deaths (against seven accidents and nine deaths in the year 1929), five accidents due to falling away in shafts, winzes and stopes from various causes were responsible for five deaths (against 12 accidents and 12 deaths in the preceding year) and the remaining accidents were due to other causes. There were also 11 non-casualty accidents reported under the Mining Rules.

There were 50 prosecutions during the year in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining material involving 55 persons of whom 45 were convicted. Twenty-four prosecutions were also launched for breach of the Mining Regulations. Four persons were prosecuted in connection with the accidents during the year. Three of them were convicted and the other absconded.

Explosives.

106. During the year, nine licenses (same as in last year) were granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in and sale from a magazine and the District Magistrates issued 738 licenses (against 785 in 1929) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, making in all 747 licenses against 794 during 1929. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk, both on the Kolar Gold Fields and outside and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected in detail during the year by the officers of the Department and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The magazines were in good order and their up-keep and supervision well attended to. The physical condition of all explosives in the different magazines was found to be good.

The total number of inspections of premises containing explosives during the year by the Magisterial and Police Officers was 529, compared with 512 in the year previous, showing an increase of 17 inspections.

During the year 1930, there were in all 58 accidents due to explosives resulting in the death of 14 persons and serious and minor injuries to 76 others. The corresponding figures during 1929 were 62, 21 and 70 respectively. Of the 58 accidents, 8 occurred at the Kolar Gold Fields resulting in five fatalities and serious injuries to 11 persons. Drilling into or intersecting sockets were the causes of accidents in the mines. Necessary action was taken against the person or persons responsible in each case.

(xii) Public Works.

Grant and outlay

107. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 75,88,267 against which an outlay of Rs. 73,19,192 was incurred. In addition to this, an expenditure of Rs. 2,65,041 was incurred from contributions and other sources. The total expenditure of the Department during the year thus amounted to Rs. 75,88,267. The aggregate modified grant under State Funds only stood at

Rs. 52,11,336 against which there was an outlay of Rs. 45,99,389. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,42,464 and the expenditure against it was Rs. 3,51,080. The grant under District Funds was Rs. 6,69,290 against which an expenditure of Rs. 9,09,221 was incurred.

State Funds. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

108. A sum of Rs. 8,78,173 was spent on Irrigation works charged to revenue comprising Rs. 5,60,635 on tanks, Rs. 1,47,571 on channels, and Rs. 1,69,967 on Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. The following were the important works in progress during the year :—

Tanks.

(1) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur Taluk.—The level of the weir was lowered from R.L. 70·00 as originally sanctioned to R.L. 66·50 as finally approved. The temporary gap of 125′ was filled up for 75′ and raised to full height with revetment. The excavation of the 6th mile of the left sluice channel was also completed and an extent of 450 acres was brought under irrigation. The outlay during the year was Rs 12,124.

(2) Restoring Hiduva Tank, Nagamangala Taluk.—The bund and breach filling works were nearly completed and water stored up to R. L. 51·00. The left waste weir work was also in progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 14,649.

(3) Constructing a new tank at Nidasale, Kunigal Taluk.—The bank was brought up to the full required section in the first half of the bund and partly raised in the other portions. The outlay during the year was Rs. 43,534.

(4) Constructing Dalavoi Tank, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk —The left bank was partly raised and the left sluice constructed The flood gap was also raised. The year's outlay was Rs. 23,016.

(5) Constructing a new tank across the Vrishabhavati near Kamasamudram, Bowringpet Taluk.—The full length of the bund from the left end gap was raised. The foundation for the sluice was laid and some amount of earthwork and revetment was also done. The year's outlay was Rs. 31,231.

(6) Constructing a new tank at Maralwadi, Kankanhalli Taluk.—The right bank portion of the river gap was raised. Core wall was constructed to its full height. The outlay during the year was Rs. 55,469.

(7) Constructing a new tank at Kethohalli, Closepet Taluk.—Some amount of earth and revetment work was done. Waste weir work was started and the masonry body was finished and the left sluice completed. The year's outlay was Rs 14,625.

(8) Constructing a reservoir across the Kumudvati river near Anjanapur, Shikarpur Taluk.—The river gap was filled up to R. L. 100 and raised above it to a partial section. The bunds on the right and left bank were raised. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 1,20,272.

Channels.

(1) Constructing a masonry anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur and opening a right bank channel —Construction of sluices up to the 24th mile was completed. An atchkat of 1,500 acres was brought under irrigation by supplying water up to the 20th mile. The year's outlay was Rs. 17,037.

(2) Constructing an ane across the Veeravaishnava river near Nelligere, Nagamangala Taluk.—The ane 300 feet long was fully completed with the flank bund. A road bridge on the left channel was also completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 12,968.

(3) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala and opening a right Bank Channel.—The construction of pipe sluices, relieving weirs and bidgundis were completed during the year. The full length of the channel was opened for irrigation and 7,900 acres were cultivated. The year's outlay was Rs. 18,527.

Chanel Conservancy.

109. The total length of the river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara Works, maintained during the year was 406½ miles, comprising 60 miles in Hassan, 209¼ in Mysore and 97¼ in Chitaldrug Districts and 40 miles at Bhadravati. In respect of these channels, the distribution of water during the irrigation season was, as usual, carried out under the direction of the Revenue Department.

Civil Works.—Buildings.

110. The expenditure on buildings (original works) amounted to Rs. 4,73,224. The following were the important works in progress during the year :—

(1) The Ayurvedic College at Mysore.—The work was completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 23,968.

(2) The General Hospital at Chikmagalur.—Administrative block and other buildings connected therewith were nearly completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 26,942.

(3) Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan —There was good progress on this work and the portions completed were handed over to the Medical Department. The year's outlay was Rs. 31,080.

(4) Lalitha Mahal, Mysore.—Petty Improvements to the servants' quarters were done during the year and the building was handed over to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. The year's outlay was Rs 40,617.

(5) A building for the Serum Institute at Hebbal, Bangalore.—With the exception of sanitary and electric fittings, the other works were completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 35,650.

(6) Constructing officials' quarters in the Malnad.—All the ten quarters at Sagar with the sinking of wells and formation of roads were completed and handed over for occupation. At Saklespur, eight quarters were completed and handed over for occupation. The year's outlay was Rs. 15,088.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,51,559 was incurred during the year under repairs. All Government buildings were kept up in a fair state of repair.

Communications.

111. The expenditure under communications amounted to Rs. 3,00,884 of which Rs. 42,948 was incurred on roads, Rs. 8,466 on travellers' bungalows and Rs. 2,49,470 on bridges and boats. The important works undertaken were (a) constructing a bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narasipur (Rs. 3,13,575), (b) constructing a bridge across the Hemavati near Akkihebbal (Rs. 26,324) and (c) improving the Circuit House at Bandipur (Rs. 36,105). The expenditure on repairs under the head "Communications" was Rs. 7,87,229 of which Rs. 7,31,709 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of State Fund Roads, Rs. 36,686 on repairs of first and second class travellers' bungalows, Rs. 7,021 on boats and bridges and Rs. 11,723 on miscellaneous items. A total length of 2,197 miles of State Fund Roads was maintained of which 1,983 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 333½ per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

112. The outlay under Miscellaneous Public Improvements was Rs. 9,402. Of this, a sum of Rs, 3,877 was incurred on Miscellaneous items and Rs. 5,525 on improvement of towns. Improvements costing Rs. 2,572 and Rs. 2,705 were effected to the water-supply at Mysore and to the water-supply to the Railway Workshop respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 48,241 was incurred on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water-works.

District Funds

113. As stated at the beginning of this section, an expenditure of Rs. 9,09,221 was incurred under "District Funds." A sum of Rs. 1,786 was spent in connection with the opening of a road from Chitaldrug to Naikanahalli *via* Turuvanur, Rs. 2,959 in improving Salgame-Halebid road and Rs. 5,334 on the construction of the Silver Jubilee Building at Chikmagalur. The expenditure under repairs amounted to Rs. 4,81,422 both on the annual maintenance and on special repairs of District Fund Roads. A total length of 3403 miles of District Fund Roads was maintained during the year of which, 2168 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 141 per mile. Under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" there was an outlay of Rs. 38,453, the major portion of which was on water-supplies to Bangalore and Mysore.

Other Funds.

114. Several items of work were executed from the "Irrigation Cess Fund," the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,51,080 as mentioned earlier. The Channels under the Vani Vilas Sagara were maintained in a fair condition and intermittent supply only was given during the year.

From the "Mysore University Fund", a sum of Rs. 81,241 was spent during the year. The principal works were the construction of the Medical College at Mysore, and the Intermediate College at Mysore, the year's outlay being Rs. 45,758 and Rs. 11,753 respectively.

Under "Educational Buildings" there was an outlay of Rs. 1,19,366 The important works in progress were :—

(1) An additional block to the High School at Kolar, the expenditure incurred thereon during the year being Rs. 7,530.

(2) The High School at Nanjangud, the year's outlay being Rs. 8,764 and

(3) The Institute for Defectives, Mysore, on which a sum of Rs. 4,357 was spent during the year.

Under "Military Works" the outlay incurred on the accommodation for troops was Rs. 76,539. Constructing additional stalls for the Mysore Horse at Woddarpalya and constructing Barr Infantry lines at Shimoga were the important works in progress.

Contribution Works.

115. The works coming under "Contribution Works" are those which are carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the Budget, such as, grants

from the Imperial Government and contributions from private parties. The total expenditure during the year in respect of these contribution works came up to Rs. 2,49,583 comprising Rs. 21,975 under irrigation, Rs. 1,27,993 under civil buildings, Rs. 6,285 under communications and Rs. 93,330 under miscellaneous public improvements. Most of the expenditure under miscellaneous public improvements related to water-supply works carried out from Municipal funds or from other sources. The following were the important works :—

(1) Hunsur Water Supply.—Good progress was secured on this work which is nearing completion. The year's outlay was Rs. 21,343.

(2) Improving Water Supply to Kolar Town.—The first stage has been completed. The year's outlay being Rs. 3,326.

Tanks.

116. Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, the outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,99,967. There was good progress in all the divisions and 82 works were completed out of 362 works on hand. Up to the end of the year under report 2,193 major tanks and 5,204 minor tanks were brought to the standard.

Water Supply, Bangalore.

117. The total outlay on the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 3,22,011, of which Rs. 550 was charged to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Rs. 240 to the Medical Department, Rs. 1,18,459 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Rs. 58,359 to recoveries on account of consumption of excess water and sale of water. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was thus Rs. 1,43,965. The total quantity of water received at the combined Jewell Filters was 1,344·8 million gallons, and the total consumption during the year was 1,339·6 million gallons, of which 649·9 million gallons were supplied to the Bangalore City, 628 millions to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the balance of 61·7 million gallons represented the quantity allowed for washing the Filters. The consumption of water in the City, worked out at 10·34 gallons per head per day, against 15 gallons of last year. A sum of Rs. 16,32,752 was spent during the year on the new Bangalore Water Works Scheme sanctioned last year.

Water Supply, Mysore.

118. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore was Rs. 1,35,049, of which a sum of Rs. 48,241 was met from State Funds and the balance by the Mysore City Municipality. 980·7 million gallons of water were pumped from Belagola, giving a consumption rate of 24·5 gallons per head per day against 29 gallons of last year.

Water Supply, Kolar Gold Fields.

119. The outlay on the maintenance of the water works in the Kolar Gold Fields area amounted to Rs. 93,745. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 419 million gallons, of which 353 million gallons were consumed by the several Mining Companies, 28 millions by Robertsonpet and the remaining 38 million gallons by other consumers. Against the budgeted revenue of Rs. 2,11,000, the amount recovered from the Mining Companies was Rs. 2,13,385 and from the Sanitary Board and other consumers, Rs. 24,589. The total amount realised was thus Rs. 2,37,974.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

120. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 11,08,452. The proportion of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds, was 17·47 per cent against 19·15 per cent in the year previous and this percentage is the lowest on record for many years. The expenditure under 'Tools and Plant' came up to Rs. 90,733.

Inspections.

121. The Chief Engineer travelled over 5,558 miles of road and visited 113 places, inspecting works situated thereat and in the vicinity. The tours of inspections by higher officers resulted in more systematic repairs of roads and progress in irrigation and other works.

Schemes under consideration.

122. The following big projects were under consideration :—

(1) Constructing a new tank across Suvarnamukhi River near Kariyala.
(2) Constructing a new reservoir across the Shimsha at Markonahalli, Kunigal Taluk.
(3) Constructing a bridge across the Cauvery at Ramanathpur, Arkalgud Taluk.
(4) Constructing a new tank across Jilalgundi near Rampur, Molakalmuru Taluk.
(5) Constructing a new tank across Vrishabhavathi River near Byramangala, Closepet Taluk.
(6) Constructing a new tank across the Markandeya Stream at Rajamakalahalli, Bowringpet Taluk.
(7) Constructing a Reservoir at Ambligola, Shikarpur Taluk.
(8) Opening out a left bank channel from the Bhadra Anicut.

General.

123. To facilitate prompt payments to contractors, orders were issued during the year, authorising the Public Works Sub-Division Officers to make cash payments on bills to the extent of Rs. 400.

The rate of rent on Government buildings was enhanced from 6 to 7 per cent on the capital cost, with effect from 1st November 1930.

Certain concessions were granted to encourage the construction of quarters for officials by private enterprise, such as granting free sites or loans at 7 per cent interest, or taking the building on lease by Government for a period of ten years and guaranteeing a rate of 5 per cent return on the capital invested.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

General.

124. The Special Land Acquisition Office for the Krishnarajasagara Works, the Headquarters of which was at Krishnarajasagara, was shifted to Mysore for the convenience of the public. All the points in dispute with Madras in regard to Krishnarajasagara have been practically settled, and only formal confirmation of the proportion factor adopted for the month of October is awaited. On the basis of the agreement arrived at, joint checking of the capacities of the reservoir and the determination of sluice co-efficients were carried out. The former work has been completed, and the latter which was carried out during the year for some of the stages of reservoir levels, has to be continued to ascertain the co-efficients for all stages of water level in the reservoir up to the maximum storage level, and hence has to go on for a number of years for completion.

Krishnarajasagara and Dam Works.

125. The Krishnarajasagara Committee met twice during the year, discussed important questions and sent up final recommendations on the system of irrigation to be adopted, the rates of contribution and water rates to be levied, the agreements to be taken from the raiyats and various other allied matters connected with the development of irrigation in the tract, on all of which orders have been passed, and steps are being taken by the several departments concerned to give effect to them. Work was started on the Model Farm, and sugar-cane has been planted over an area of about eleven acres. There was considerable progress on the experimental orchard.

The outlay on the Krishnarajasagara Dam Works was Rs. 7,65,951 which brings the total outlay upto the end of the year 1930-31 to Rs. 2,31,92,260. The work in connection with the Waste Weir and the Installation of Automatic Flood Gates was pushed through vigorously. An extent of 1,388 acres, 24 guntas of land was acquired during the year for submersion beyond plus 106 contour and for miscellaneous purposes and lands to the extent of 1,034 acres, 11 guntas were granted in exchange. The amount of cash compensation paid was Rs. 1,60,356. A sum of Rs. 12,107 was spent in connection with the Yedatore New Town.

Irwin Canal Project.

126. The outlay on the Irwin Canal works during the year was Rs. 22,41,565, which brings the total expenditure on the project to Rs. 1,23,95,000. All the important and necessary works in connection with the first three sections of the canal having been completed, steps were taken to close the estimates amounting to Rs. 1,39,27,000 sanctioned for these sections, on the basis of the actual outlay incurred so far and to operate on fresh estimates for completing the small and miscellaneous works yet remaining to be done. The construction of the main canal, the tunnel and one of the branches towards Maddur which is to irrigate about 30,000 acres having being nearly completed, it was considered desirable to take up the second large branch for excavation, namely, the Cauvery branch, with a view to bring the remaining area under irrigation gradually. An estimate amounting to Rs. 68¾ lakhs (revised) for the Cauvery and its sub-branches to irrigate 63,000 acres was sanctioned and work was put in hand. The charges under establishment on canal works amounted to Rs. 3,76,000 representing a percentage of 19 on the works outlay.

Irrigation Cess Funds and other works.

127. A sum of Rs. 77,377 was spent on the maintenance and special repairs of all the river channels in the Cauvery Valley. The works which came under special repairs were (*a*) Repairing flood damages in Ramasamudram Channel, (*b*) Strengthening the bund of the Hosagrahara Tank and (*c*) Strengthening the weak banks on the 4th and 7th miles of the Chamaraja Left Bank Channel. An outlay of Rs. 3,270 was incurred on works for which contributions were deposited by private parties and other departments.

128. Projects for securing additional irrigation under the existing channels in the Cauvery Valley were taken up and water let in the extended portion of Chickdevaraya Sagara and Rajaparameswari Channels for irrigating about 300 and 123 acres, respectively. Under the channels which were completed in the previous years, an extent of about 1,704 acres have become irrigable. Schemes for further developments are being investigated. During the year, the maximum inflow into the Cauvery River was 70,507 cusecs and the maximum depth of water which passed over the Waste Weir Valley was 3·10 feet. The highest flood recorded was 109·10 feet. Miscellaneous.

(xiii) Electrical Department.

129. The capital outlay during the year under power amounted to Rs. 12,14,138, bringing the total capital outaly, both under Power and Telephones up to the end of the year under report to Rs. 2,67,63,341. A few of the important items of work undertaken during the year are noted below :— Capital works.

(*a*) *VII Installation works*—

At Bangalore, Mysore, Kankanhalli, Sivasamudram and Kolar Gold Fields were completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 81,419, the total outlay up to the end of 1930-31 being Rs. 40,64,621.

(*b*) *Power supply to Mettur.*—

A sum of Rs. 1,568 was spent on minor works for the Mettur transmission line.

An expenditure of Rs. 4,652 was incurred in connection with the arrangements for the supply of power to Salem and Erode from Mettur and as at present equipped, power can be supplied to the above places whenever it is required.

(*c*) *Power supply to Thippagondanahalli Water Supply Works.*—

The transmission line from Bangalore to Thippagondanahalli was completed and power service was given to the Water Supply Works on the 15th August 1930.

(*d*) *Electrification of Kolar Town.*—

A sum of Rs. 10,787 was spent during the year towards installing about 47 additional street lights.

(*e*) *Electrification of Tumkur Town.*—

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,305.

(*f*) *Electrification of Anekal.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 1,55,972 was incurred during the year. Power service was given to the town on 6th April 1931.

As a continuation of this project, power service was extended to Begur and Attibele, service being actually started on 5th July and 3rd August 1931 respectively.

(*g*) *Electrification of Chickballapur and Dodballapur.*—

Work was started in March 1931 and there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,40,219 during the year.

(*h*) *Electrification of Mandya Town.*—

Almost all the works were completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 36,318.

(*i*) *Electrification of French-Rocks.*—

There was an expenditure of Rs. 12,311 during the year and service was started on the 27th May 1931 after installing about 52 street lights and 13 house lights. Some portion of the work has yet to be completed.

(*j*) *Electrification of Melkote.*—

This was sanctioned late in the year, but work of the value of Rs. 17,361 was rushed through and service was started to the Temple lights on 27th May 1931, the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

(*k*) *Electrification of Kodiyala (Mandya Taluk).*—

A sum of Rs. 10,211 was spent on this account during the year and service was given to the village on 27th May 1931.

130. An expenditure of Rs. 3,38,036 was incurred during the year on extension of power and lighting and street lighting, of which the amount spent in respect of Bangalore power and lighting alone was Rs. 1,67,991. The following are some of the important works in progress :—

	Rs.
(1) Erecting "A" shape structures, etc., for feeding exterior illumination of Trinesvaraswamy temple at Mysore.	10,004
(2) Running Power line for feeding pumping installation at Kebbal, ..	22,787
at Suggenahalli and Narisandra	11,989
(3) Extending the Power line to feed the Irrigation Pumping set of Messrs. The Indian Lead Tobacco Development Co., etc.	7,022

131. A large number of works were carried out on behalf of Government Departments, the Palace, Municipal and private bodies and an expenditure of Rs. 1,31,031 was incurred during the year. Some of the important works are noted below:—

	Rs.
(1) Installing Irrigation pumps for consumers in Bangalore ..	10,608
(2) Special works during Dasara and Birthday Festivities at Mysore ...	19,319
(3) Installing Irrigation Pumps in Kolar Section on the Hire Purchase System.	10,141

Power.

132. The total power generated during the year was 16,94,91,080 kilowatt hours and the gross earnings were Rs. 50,41,499. The cost of generating the power was 1·272 pies per kilowatt hour. At the end of the year there were in service 1322 power installations (including irrigation pumps) and 15,036 house connections. The number of street lights in service was 8900 showing an increase of 723 lights or 8·84 per cent over the number of lights at the end of last year. Rebates granted to Mining Companies under the agreement with them worked up to £32,817 or 8·71 per cent of the total mining revenue against £43,575 or 12·83 per cent in the year previous.

Stores.

133. The total value of the purchases made during the year was Rs. 12,03,494 (against Rs. 10,80,828 in 1929-30) of which Rs. 6,55,152 were on foreign orders and Rs. 5,48,342 on local orders. The total value of the stores issued, sold or written off during the year was Rs. 23,57,965 leaving a balance of stock valued at Rs. 20,61,071 at the close of the year. The Stores Management Committee held three meetings during the year, the important items of work attended to being—

(i) Compilation of statements of obsolete and surplus materials requiring reduction of value amounting in all to Rs. 1,59,268, and

(ii) preparation of the statement of foreign purchases to be made during the year.

The statement of obsolete and surplus materials, etc., is before the Government.

Workshops.

134. The Bangalore Power and Lighting Section got all its petty works done in the Central Industrial Workshop at a cost of Rs. 39,789, the materials required being supplied by the department. The workshops at Mysore and Sivasamudram under the control of the department executed works of the total value of Rs. 36,881.

Interruptions and accidents.

135. During the year there were 269 interruptions lasting 89 hours 9 minutes against 380 interruptions lasting 76 hours and 52 minutes during the year previous. Of these, 25 interruptions for 49 hours and eight minutes were by previous arrangement and the rest due to troubles. The number of interruptions in Mysore, though less than last year, are still heavy and the remodelling of the Mysore Transmission Line which is now in full progress, is sure to reduce the number to the minimum. There were four fatal accidents, one at Mysore and three at Bangalore and of the persons affected two were departmental men and two private individuals.

Finance.

136. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 50,41,499 against Rs. 47,45,177 during the year previous showing an increase of Rs. 2,96,322. The increase was due to the normal increase on account of extensions of power and lighting installations in Bangalore, Mysore and the mofussil towns and also to extensions of power service to rural areas. The actual working expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,18,625 exclusive of suspense and contribution to Provident and Depreciation Funds; against Rs. 10,40,966 in 1929-30. The net revenue for the year after setting apart a contribution of Rs. 4,85,646, to the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 33,97,862 resulting in a return of 12·81 per cent on the total capital of Rs. 2,65,42,173 (exclusive of Krishnarajasagara Penstock gates, automatic telephones, etc.,) against 12·75 in the preceding year.

The cost of power per B. T. U was 0·106 of an anna or 1·272 of a pie against 0·101 of an anna or 1·207 of a pie in the year previous.

General.

137. The estimates in connection with the electrification of Malur, Vokkaleri and Chitnahalli were sanctioned during the year and estimates for the electrification of Hoskote, Nelamangala, Thyamagondlu, Sidlagatta, Chintamani, Maddur, etc., were under consideration. In connection with the generation of power at the Jog

Falls, arrangements were made for gauging operations, preliminary survey and other necessary works in consultation with the Bombay officers. The rate for power supply to irrigation pumps was reduced from 1½ annas to one anna per unit during the year, in order to popularise their use. The scheme for the construction of a storage reservoir at Sivasamudram was under consideration and the question of generating electricity at Krishnarajasagara also engaged attention.

(xiv) Railways.

Open lines worked by both the M. & S. M. Ry., Co., and the State.

138. The length of the Mysore State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 271·48 miles of which 9·88 miles were of Broad Gauge and 261·60 miles of Metre Gauge.

The length of lines worked by the State increased from 443·25 miles in 1929-30 to 450·91 miles in the year under report, due to the opening of the portion of the line between Ragihosahalli and Arsalu (7·66 miles) on the Shimoga-Arsalu Railway section.

The total net addition to the capital outlay on the lines worked by both the Company and the State and on the lines under construction was Rs. 9,05,000 during the year under report, bringing the total investment on Railwyas to Rs. 5,76,87,667 on 30th June 1931. The amount spent on construction works alone during 1930-31 was Rs. 2·87 lakhs. The outlay on open lines amounted to Rs. 5·11 lakhs during the same period.

The total gross revenue derived from Railways during the year was Rs. 77·15 lakhs or Rs. 8·87 lakhs less than in the previous year. The net receipts also fell from Rs. 20·93 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 14·55 lakhs in 1930-31. The net return on capital invested on which interest was not guaranteed by the State was 3·8 per cent during the year.

Lines worked by the Company.

139. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company during the year amounted to Rs. 44·38 lakhs, against Rs. 47·54 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenses showed a small decrease of Rs. 15,000 from Rs. 26,07,000 in 1929-30 to Rs. 25,92,000 in 1930-31. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings rose from 54·84 to 58·40. After payment of guaranteed interest on the sterling loan and the surplus profits payable to the Company, the net receipts from the lines worked by the Company amounted to Rs. 11·27 lakhs against Rs. 14·03 lakhs in the year previous.

Lines worked by the State.

140. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State decreased from Rs. 38·48 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 32·77 lakhs during the year. The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross earnings was 69·03 during the year under report, against 61·64 per cent in 1929-30, the increase being due to the heavy fall in gross earnings both under coaching and goods.

The net cash receipts that accrued to Government from the lines worked by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3·28 lakhs against Rs. 6·90 lakhs in the previous year, after the transfer of a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 to the Depreciation Fund and payment of guaranteed interest to the Kolar District Board and the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company and the surplus profits payable to them amounting to Rs. 72,000.

There was a marked fall of 11,40,493 in the number of passengers that travelled during the year on the lines worked both by the Company and the State. The reduction in passenger traffic was chiefly due to motor-bus competition which the Railways in India have had to face uniformly in recent times. This competition is increasing in spite of measures taken to regain traffic by the introduction of additional shuttle trains, alteration of timings, etc., to suit the convenience of passengers travelling for short distances.

In order to minimise this competition of Buses and Lorries with Railways, orders have since been issued providing for certain safeguards in this respect.

Stores.

141. There was a balance of stock worth Rs. 5,44,340 at the beginning of the year and stores to the extent of Rs. 14,31,000 were purchased during the year. The issues and sales amounted to Rs. 14,05,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,70,000 at the end of the year.

Accidents.

142. There was no serious accident during the year. A dead body was found on the line, presumably that of a person run over by a train and two tresspassers were knocked over by trains and killed.

The number of persons that were injured during the year due to either falling off or jumping out of trains was nine. There were 43 engine failures during the year, against 57 in the year previous.

General.

143. Out-agencies were opened during the year at Virajpet and Saklespur for traffic *via* Mysore and Hassan.

First and Second Class coupon tickets for mercantile firms were introduced both in local and through booking with certain foreign railways, as well as round trip return tickets for 3rd class at cheap rates available by all trains between important pilgrim places.

The following were some of the important items of work completed during the year on open lines :—

(1) Re-modelling of the goods and local yards at Mysore.
(2) Electrification of the Station buildings at Mandya, Mysore South and Nanjangud.
(3) Re-railing of Birur-Shimoga Railway with 50 lbs rails.

There were no surveys during the year on account of financial stringency.

(xv) Post and Telegraph Offices and Wireless.

144. There was a temporary halt during the year in the extension of Postal facilities in the State, owing to financial stringency. The total number of post offices working at the end of the year was 544, of which four were Head Offices, 106 were Sub-Offices and the rest Branch Offices. Ninety-nine Village Boxes were newly planted during the year, bringing their total number in the State to 604. Demands for the establishment of new Post Offices were received from several villages and the Postal authorities were addressed in the matter. At the end of the year there were in all 89 Telegraph Offices, against 85 at the end of the previous year. The number of licenses issued during the year for the erection and working of Broadcast Receiver sets was 29 against 19 in the year previous.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

1. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,32,35,290 showing a decrease of Rs. 43,05,024 from the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to revenue during the year was Rs. 3,94,29,343 as against Rs. 3,75,34,720 during the year 1929-30.

2. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads during the year were Rs. 7,16,86,352 and Rs. 6,66,92,939 as against Rs. 4,72,30,137 and Rs. 4,78,31,706 respectively during the previous year.

3. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,06,45,171 against Rs. 56,51,758 at the end of the previous year.

RECEIPTS.

4. The noticeable variations under receipts of the year 1930-31 as compared with those of the year 1929-30 are explained below :—

A. *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 15,32,132.

The decrease is due to the inability of the raiyats to pay up the assessment of lands owing to the sharp fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the consequent economic depression that prevailed.

A. (1) *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Decrease 1,76,409.

The strike at the Gold Mines during April 1930, as also a reduction in the receipts under royalty on dividends has brought about a fall in the realisations of royalty on gold. The fall under "profits on working chrome Mines" is due to the amount of profit adjusted in 1930-31 being less than in the year 1929-30 by Rs. 45,000 owing to there being no sales of large stocks of chromite.

B. *Forest Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 10,87,564.

The fall in the sale of sandal oil, dullness in the timber market and reduced realisations under "Miscellaneous" have contributed to the reduction of the Forest Revenue.

C. *Excise Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 3,27,079.

The fall is in the main due to shrinkage in the realisations under "arrack duty" and "toddy tree tax" partly set off by increases in the revenue under "shop rent".

D. *Stamp Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 1,84,951.

The fall is mainly under "General Stamps" and "Court Fee Stamps" and may be attributed to the general trade depression. The fall would have been more but for a special receipt of Rs. 65,800 included under this head on account of the proceeds from the sale of British India unified stamps from the Government of India during the year.

E. *Miscellaneous—Other Receipts.*—Decrease Rs. 1,10,241.

The decrease is mainly under the heads "Registration" and "Miscellaneous". The shrinkage in the revenue under the former head is due to a fall in the number of documents registered during the year. The decreases under "miscellaneous" is due to less receipts under "sales of building sites" and to the fact that the actuals of last year included a special adjustment of the outstanding balance under "Military Provident Fund". Under "Education" the increase of Rs. 17,517 is due to the opening of G. D. A. classes and to larger realisations from school fees.

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F. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 2,81,446.

The largest increase under this group is under "Interest on Investments" which is due to the additional purchase of Government of India Securities and Investments in Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits which was possible by the floatation of the new five and five and a half per cent State Loans. The head "Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract" is responsible for an increase of Rs. 45,676. Under "Agriculture" there has been a fall of Rs. 33,798 due mainly to less receipts from sale of Amrut Mahal Bulls, on account of trade depression. There has also been a decrease of Rs. 44,086 under "Interest on S. A. Railway Capital" as the realisations during 1929-30 included arrears. The larger refund during 1930-31 is due to special adjustment made in the accounts for giving relief to a certain Inamdar by transferring a sum of Rs. 20,231-14-10 from the interest account to the loan account of the Inamdar.

G. *General Commercial Service.*—Decrease Rs. 11,71,525.

The fall under Railways is both under "lines worked by Government" (Rs. 3,61,561) and "lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, (Rs. 2,76,431) and this may be attributed to the prevailing acute trade depression. This minus figure under "Iron Works profits" during 1930-31 represents loss in the working of the Iron Works during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 adjusted during the year. The increase of 1·59 lakhs under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is chiefly due to the fact that during 1929-30, the power revenue from the Mining Companies realised was less owing to the strike at the Mines during Aprill 1930 and partly to larger revenue realised during 1930-31 from Mills, Factories and private houses, etc., and also from moffussil lighting installations.

H. *Contributions by District Boards or Railway Companies for Construction of Railways.*—The sum of about Rs. 16 lakhs shown in the accounts of 1930-31 relates to contribution of B. C. L. Railway and the Kolar District Board received in previous years and booked in the accounts of those years as reduction of expenditure under "37 Railways and Tramways" now brought under this head with a view to show the gross outlay and the contributions separately in the accounts.

I. *Debt Heads.*—Increase Rs. 2,87,61,239.

Under Investment Account, the net-outgoings during 1930-31 were more than the incomings, while, during 1929-30, large investments held at the end of the previous year were realised during that year. The net incoming of Rs. 3·23 lakhs under "Debt" is due to the floatation of five and five and a half per cent loans. The fluctuations in the transactions under "Unfunded Debt" are due to the floatation of the new loans. The larger net incoming under "Reserve Funds" is due to the absence during the year of any drawings from the Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure and the Irrigation Reserve for which the accounts of 1929-30 included about Rs. 12½ lakhs and also to less expenditure under "Railway Depreciation Fund" during 1930-31. Under "Advances" the increase of 7·36 lakhs is due to the adjustment of the Iron Works loss by credit to this head and debit to the "Iron Works Revenue Account." The net incoming under "Account current with the Accountant-General, Madras" during 1930-31 was more by about Rs. 9 lakhs which is set off to an extent of about 7¾ lakhs on account of discount on five per cent State Loan 1955. This explains the figure under Suspense Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The expenditure under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,88,11,732 as against Rs. 4,57,08,003 during 1929-30. The noticeable variations in the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

B. (1) *Revenue Collection Charges.*—Decrease Rs. 1,32,227.

The decrease is mainly accounted for by the fact that under "Excise" the accounts of 1929-30 included a special payment of Rs. 1·38 lakhs on account of "Purchase of stock and block of the Distillery."

C. *Administration.*—Decrease Rs. 3,53,542.

The accounts of last year included a special item of expenditure on account of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy amounting to Rs. 4·20 lakhs. If this is omitted, the accounts of 1930-31 would show an increase of ·66 lakhs over the actuals of last year and this is due to a new item of expenditure of about a lakh incurred during 1930-31 in connection with the deputation of the Dewan to the Round Table Conference in London, partly set off by smaller expenditure under "Tour charges of His Highness the Maharaja" and "Palace Lighting." The charges connected with the Census operations in the State are mainly responsible for the increase under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. Reduced expenditure under "Cost of printing paper and Stationery." Purchase of "Machines, Materials and Types" and increased receipts from paying departments account for the reduction in expenditure under "Stationery and Printing." The increase under "Miscellaneous" appears chiefly under "Loss on sterling remittances and sale of securities" and "Irrecoverable Loans written off." The increase under "Courts of Law" mostly appears under "District and Civil Courts" due to the establishment and continuance of certain temporary courts and partly to larger expenditure on account of "Fees to Advocates and other law charges." The decrease under Jails is in a large measure due to less expenditure under "Purchase of materials." Larger expenditure under "Police" is chiefly under "Police Force" due to the re-organisation given effect to during the current year. Reduction in expenditure under "Army" is due mainly to less expenditure under "Feed and keep of horses, ponies and bullocks" on account (1) revised scale of feed (2) fall in the prices of food grains and grass (3) disbandment of bullocks in the Mysore Transport Corps. Discontinuance, etc., of further construction of certain Military Works also contribute in certain measure to the decrease.

D. *Public Instruction.*—Decrease Rs. 83,747.

The reduction in the grant to the "Mysore University," smaller expenditure under "Middle School Education" and "Building Grants" account for a saving of about 2 lakhs. This saving is set off by larger expenditure under "High School Education" "Primary Education," "Training Institutions" "Technical Education" and "Scholarships" and also by smaller contributions from District Boards on account of Education Cess and also Allotment from Local Cess.

E. *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 21,604.

Increases mainly appear under Victoria Hospital, Krishnarajendra Hospital, Maternity Hospitals, Bangalore and Robertsonpet, Princes Krishnajammanni Sanitorium and Ayurvedic and Unani College and Dispensary in Mysore, partly set off by decrease under purchase of Europe Medicines and instruments.

G. *Commercial Service.*—Increase Rs. 12,09,106.

Under "Railways and Tramways" the outlay during 1930-31 includes a sum of Rs. 19·55 lakhs being the outly met from B.C.L. Railway Co., and Kolar District Boards Funds during previous years and shown as reduction of expenditure under this head in the accounts of those years now brought under this head in order to show the entire gross capital outlay under Railways including the amounts financed by District Boards and Companies on the expenditure side. If this special adjustment is omitted, the capital outlay under Railways during 1930-31 shows a reduction of about 10½ lakhs (8 lakhs under Open Lines and 2½ lakhs under Lines under Construction).

Under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works, the outlay under Irwin Canal shows a decrease of about 11 lakhs as compared with the outlay in the previous year while the outlay under Dam Works and Hydro-Eleetric Works shows increases of about ¾ of a lakh and 3½ lakhs respectively resulting in a net difference of about 6¾ lakhs. The amount paid on account of commuted value of pensions during the year was also less by about half a lakh.

H. *Public Works.*—Decrease Rs. 93,717.

There has been a reduced outlay of about Rs. 3½ lakhs under both the Irrigation and the Civil Works which is mainly under Original Works. Under "Communications," though, the figures show an increase of about 2½ lakhs, the real

increase is only about half a lakh which is under " Bridges " as during 1929-30, the amount drawn upon from the Road Fund Account and deducted under this head was more by Rs. 2·13 lakhs than the contribution given to the Road Fund in that year, while during 1930-31, both the contribution given to and the amount drawn from the Road Fund were equal.

J. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 25,38,413.

The large increase under this group is due chiefly to the increased expenditure under Interest *viz.*, 14·30 lakhs due to the floatation of the new five and five and half per cent State Loans and to the amount drawn from the reserves during the year having been less by Rs. 11·15 lakhs than that drawn during 1929-30. The increase in expenditure under Public Health is due to the exhibition under this head of expenditure connected with the " Bureau of Sanitary Engineering " part of which has been classified in the acconnts of 1929-30 under "30 Grants for Public Improvements and 24 Civil Works." Larger expenditure under Salaries and Establishment of the Agricultural Section, payment of contribution to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, increased charges on acquisitisn of lands under Horticultural Farm, enhanced expenditure on Serum Institute and Cattle Breeding Stations, and an additional item of charge on " Minor Capital Expenditure on Filature " account for the increase of about 1¼ lakhs under Agriculture. Reduced expenditure under almost all the heads notably under Improvement of Water Supply in Towns, Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities, Rural Re-construction, Drinking Water Wells in Villages and Tube Wells, explains the fall of Rs. 1·58 lakhs under " Grants for Public Improvements." No contribution was given to the special reserve for non-recurring expenditure during the year and no figure has therefore appeared under this head. The outlay under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure was also less by about Rs. 15,000 owing to less expenditure under " Surveys."

K. *Debt Heads.*—Increase Rs. 1,57,57,504.

The increased outgoings under Investment Accounts are chiefly due to large investments made out of the surplus cash that became available as a result of the floatation of the new loans, those under S. B. Deposits and Endowments and other accounts being largely due to withdrawals for investments in new loans. Under Local and other Funds, the decrease is mostly due to the drawings under District Funds being less by about 7 lakhs partly compensated by larger net outgoings under Muzrai Funds and Road Funds. The transactions under " Deposits " have resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 1·90 lakhs during 1930-31 as against the net incoming of ·89 lakhs during 1929-30 and the variations mainly appear under Civil and Departmental Deposits. The increase under Loans is mainly due to the grant of advances to Government Servants for subscribing to the new loans.

The cash balance of Rs. 1,06,45,171 at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 46,76,2?4 in the State Treasuries, Rs. 57,53,758 in the Banks in India and Rs. 2,15,179 being the equivalent of £16,138-8-3 at 1 Sh. 6 d. in the rupee with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year excluding Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits in Banks as also shares held in Private Companies amounted to Rs. 371·14 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 38·05 lakhs over that of the preceding year.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

6. Two lakhs ninety-one thousand and sixteen gallons of country spirits were manufactured in the State during the year against 3,66,526 gallons in the year previous. Two lakhs thirty thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven gallons were issued for consumption within the State and 53,120 gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Two lakhs seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirteen gallons of molasses arrack were transported to the several Bonded Depots against 2,76,298 gallons in 1929-30. The quantity available for issue was 2,31,947 gallons, of which 2,19,833 gallons were issued to shop keepers on payment of duty and price and a quantity of 1,887 gallons was booked as wastage, leaving 10,227 gallons at the close of the year.

7. The number of shops licensed for the sale of arrack fell from 559 in 1929-30 to 546 during the year under report and the consumption of molasses arrack also decreased from 2,72,552 to 2,18,786 gallons, giving an incidence of 1·9 drams compared with 2·3 in the year previous. The area served by each arrack shop was 53·9 square miles against 52·7 in 1929-30.

The number of shops for the sale of special liquors, including jaggory arrack was 29 against 31 in 1929-30. There was a fall in the consumption of special liquors from 6,386 to 5,810 gallons and of jaggory arrack from 3,137 to 2,494 gallons.

8. The total revenue derived from country spirits declined from Rs. 29,41,913 in 1929-30 to Rs. 26,95,288 during the year under report. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-6-11 against Re. 0-8-2 in the preceding year. The issue of rectified spirits to medical and educational institutions and industrial concerns decreased from 4,319 to 4,156 gallons. The demand for denatured spirits also fell from 209 gallons in 1929-30 to 126 gallons in 1930-31, due to the importation of cheaper spirit from outside.

9. The number of shops for the sale of toddy decreased from 2,478 to 2,428· The number of trees licensed for the shops in the State, also decreased from 3,32,581 in 1929-30 to 2,67,498 during the year under report, all the districts contributing to the decrease, which varied from 14 to 28·5 per cent. The total revenue derived from toddy was Rs. 39,48,922 against Rs. 40,05,182 showing a fall of Rs. 56,260. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-10-9 against Re. 0-10-11 in the year previous. Toddy.

10. The consumption of beer rose to 18,986 gallons from 14,432 gallons in 1929-30. The increase in the Kolar Gold Fields area alone was 4,834 gallons. A total revenue of Rs. 18,082 was realised, of which that from duty was Rs. 9,490. Seventy-four licenses against 75 in the year previous were issued for the sale of foreign liquors. The consumption of foreign liquors was 32,776 gallons against 31,192 gallons in 1929-30 showing an increase of 1,584 gallons. The realisations from license fees amounted to Rs. 18,245 and those from surcharge fees to Rs. 4,080. Malt and foreign liquors.

11. There were 247 shops for the sale of Ganja against 248 in the year previous, each shop serving on an average 119·3 sq. miles. The consumption of Ganja during the year was 8,847 seers against 9,755 seers in 1929-30, showing a decrease of 908 seers. The revenue derived from Ganja amounted to Rs. 4,03,723 against Rs. 4,28,329 in the year previous, showing a fall of Rs. 24,606, due to decreased consumption. Intoxicating drugs.— (1) Ganja.

12. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was the same as in last year, *viz*, 90. The consumption of the drug showed a decline of 66 seers, from 1,084 seers in 1929-30 to 1,018 seers during the year under report. The rentals realised amounted to Rs. 35,713 against Rs. 35, 557 in the preceding year and the gain on the sale of opium was Rs. 55,325, the previous year's figure being Rs. 60,304. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was three pies against 3·3 pies in 1929-30. (2) Opium.

13. Three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight offences under the excise and opium laws were reported during the year against 3,301 in 1929-30 showing an increase of 77. Of the cases dealt with departmentally, warnings were administered in 393 cases and in 2,576 cases the offences were either compounded or the persons involved in them were fined. Fines and composition fees levied amounted to Rs. 20,351 against Rs. 18,961 in 1929-30. Of the cases taken before the courts, 366 cases involving 420 persons ended in conviction and 26 cases affecting 48 persons in acquittal; and 18 cases involving 31 persons were either struck off or withdrawn from the file for being dealt with departmentally. The percentage of convictions was 75 against 87 in 1929-30. The Excise Intelligence Staff detected 59 cases against 22 in the year previous. Excise Offences.

14. The total demand under Excise Revenue for the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 76,28,328, of which a sum of Rs. 73,04,273 was collected. An amount of Rs. 62,784 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,61,271 at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,47,951 against Rs. 5,84,250 in 1929-30. The percentage of charges to receipts was six against 7·6 in the year previous. The incidence of Excise Revenue per Finance.

head of the population was Re. 1-3-4 against Re. 1-4-4 in 1929-30. A sum of Rs. 66,090-13-0 (against Rs. 79,875-13-0 in 1929-30) was refunded to Inamdars on account of Excise Revenue due to them.

Preventive measures.

15. The number of Excise Licensing Boards continued to be 39 as in the previous years and only 18 of these met for the consideration of questions relating to the location and number of shops in their jurisdiction and also for proposing alterations, if any, in the rules for the better conduct of liquor traffic in their jurisdiction. Sixty-six shops in all were closed during the year. Three hundred and fifty-six out of 448 cases taken up by the Police for drunkenness ended in conviction.

Spirituous medicinal preparations.

16. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore, which continued to manufacture spirituous medicinal preparations, obtained from the Government Central Distillery a supply of 2,105 gallons of rectified spirits against 2,580 gallons in the preceding year. Out of this, the company utilised 2,096 gallons in the preparation of medicines.

17. A sum of Rs. 2,023-10-5 was refunded to the State during the year by the Government of Madras, being the Excise duty levied on spirituous medicinal preparations imported from other provinces into the Madras Presidency and thence exported to the State.

General.

18. The following are the principal changes effected during the year:—

(1) The manufacture of Akkibhoja for even *bona fide* consumption was prohibited.

(2) The limit for retail sale and possession of toddy was reduced from 4 to 3 seers from 1st July 1931.

(3) The following amendments were made to the rules regulating the sales of Excise privileges, to come into effect from 1st July 1931:—

(i) The closing hour of all Excise shops in Mysore City except those for the sale of Ganja, Opium and Foreign Liquors, was fixed at 9 P.M.

(ii) Provision was made reserving to the Excise Commissioner the power to prohibit at any time, during the currency of the lease, the transport of Toddy from any local area to any other local area when he has reason to believe that a licensee is competing with another licensee unfairly.

(iii) Income Tax.

Assessment.

19. During the year under report 9,723 notices calling for returns of income under section 22 of the Income-tax Regulation were issued against 9,398 in the year previous. In 7,344 cases, returns of income were received (against 7,359 in 1929-30), of which 2,650 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for and produced in 4,937 and 4,362 cases, respectively. The number of assessments made for the year was 5,650, including 87 companies and two registered firms. Applications for revision of assessments were filed under section 27 of the Regulation in 313 cases against 319 in the year previous, of which 142 cases were successful, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 153.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

20. The gross demand for the year under Income-tax was Rs. 9,70,743 against Rs. 10,37,124 in 1929-30. The net demand, excluding refunds and rebates, but including the balance at the beginning of the year and penalties etc., amounted to Rs. 9,66,457, against Rs. 9,58,706 in 1929-30, and the collection amounted to Rs. 8,94,319, against Rs. 8,81,864 in the preceding year. The arrears outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 74,566 against Rs. 80,021 at the end of the previous year. The incidence of income-tax (calculated on the gross demand) per head of the population was Re. 0-2-5·5 against Re. 0-2-10·5 in 1929-30.

21. The demand for the year under Super-tax was Rs. 3,35,433 against Rs. 3,66,248 in the year previous. The net demand including arrears of last year and deducting refunds was Rs. 3,35,035 (against Rs. 3,61,210 in the preceding year). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,33,271 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,764 at the close of the year. The incidence of Super-tax per head of the population was Re. 0-0-10 against Re. 0-1-0 in the year previous.

The total amount of Income-tax and Super-tax demanded from five Gold Mining Companies and one Chromite company was Rs. 5,11,854 against Rs. 5,24,439 in 1929-30.

22. Inclusive of 68 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number of appeals during the year was 661. Of this, 616 were disposed of leaving 45 appeals pending at the close of the year. Thirty-six review petitions were disposed of during the year against 54 in 1929-30. In four cases, reference was made to the High Court under sections 66 (2) and 66 (3) of the Regulation and there were three such cases of last year pending disposal. Of these, four were disposed of by the High Court during the year, two of which were favourable to the department, one was dismissed and one was remanded for disposal by the Commissioner. Appeals.

23. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 80,819 against Rs. 78,849 in the year previous. Finance.

24. The following are the important changes effected during the year.— General.

The Income-tax Amendment Regulation No. II of 1931, revising and enhancing the rates of Income-tax from 1st July 1931, was passed during the year.

A new Rule—Rule 24—was inserted in the Income-tax Rules prescribing the method of computing the taxable income from Tea Estates.

Rules 42, 43, and 44 were framed for getting information from companies regarding the dividends exceeding Rs. 10,000 paid to their share holders.

Provision was made for the grant of relief to assessees by exempting from liability to tax any sum received by them as bonus or commission for services rendered, when such sum had been paid out of profits assessed to tax.

(iv) Stamps.

25. In the Central Depot there was an opening balance of 74,42,104 stamps of the value of Rs. 73,02,666-2-6. The number of stamps received from the Stamp Manufactory during the year was 43,84,560 of the value Rs. 19,07,996-4-0, of which 1,608 stamps of the value of Rs. 169-11-0 were damaged and 14,399 stamps of the value of Rs. 4,299-14-0 received from the Stamp Manufactory at the close of the year 1929-30 were counted and taken to stock in the month of July 1930; further, 1,75,053 stamps of the value of Rs. 41,065-14-0 were received back from the District Treasuries; and 486 Notarial stamps were retransmitted with over-prints. Thus, out of the total stock of 1,20,14,994 stamps of the face value of Rs. 92,56,524-7-6, stamps numbering 33,76,416 of the face value of Rs. 18,94,898-4-0 were issued to several Districts and to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, leaving a balance of 86,38,578 stamps of the face value of Rs. 73,61,626-3-6 at the end of the year. Forty-two thousand and eight-hundred private documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,284-2-0 against 46,965 documents of the value of Rs. 29,512-9-0 in the year previous. There was thus a decrease in the number of private documents stamped, the income derived from this source showing a decrease of Rs. 11,228-7-0. During the year under report, 27,156 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,61,120-6-0 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, against 1,04,699 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,35,481-9-0 in the preceding year. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 3,595-8-0, against Rs. 4,466-0-0 in the year 1929-30. Stock.

26. The total revenue derived during the year from the sale of stamps and all other heads amounted to Rs. 20,40,312-0-0 against Rs. 22,17,542 0-0 in the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,77,230-0-0 mainly due to the fall in the sale of General and Hundi stamps. A sum of Rs. 21,200-10-0 was foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemptions from payment of stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,03,515 as compared with Rs. 1,92,454 in the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 11,062 due mainly to the payment of the cost of water-marked paper which was received from England late in the preceding year. The net revenue of the department during the year under report was Rs. 18,36,797 as against Rs. 20,25,089 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 1,88,292. Out of the total amount of Rs. 92,419 due to Stamp Revenue and Expenditure

Government under institution fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 7,302 was recovered and the remissions granted amounted to Rs. 4,098. Thus, there was a balance of Rs. 81,019-0-0 outstanding at the close of the year.

Inspections.

27. The Commissioner of Stamps inspected the Stamp Registers of the seven District Treasuries, the State Huzur Treasury and 28 Taluk Treasuries. Most of the Offices and Courts were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners and *Ex-Officio* Inspectors of Stamps, or Special Inspectors.

General.

28. During the year under report a new Dandy Roll for water-marking the paper required for the new receipt stamps was got prepared and a Grover Perforating Machine was installed in the Stamp Manufactory for the quick and neat perforation of adhesive stamps.

(v) The Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

29. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-five proposals for insurance were dealt with in the Official Branch during the year under report, as compared with 2,051 in 1929-30. Of these, 1,792 were accepted (1,350 being for first insurance and 442 for further insurance) and 323 were rejected, leaving 150 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies (including two whole life policies) were issued in 1,556 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,71,849 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,306 and in the remaining 236 cases treasury receipts for the payment of the first premia had not been received before the end of the year. Policies held by 258 persons assuring Rs. 3,43,061 matured on their attaining 55 years, 168 persons with policies assuring Rs. 1,74,603 were reported dead and 167 persons holding 226 policies assuring Rs. 1,42,751 surrendered their policies for surrender value. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 95,49,847 at the credit of the Fund. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,33,950, of which Rs. 9,39,682 were premia and Rs. 3,94,268 interest realised on the monthly balances and the investment on State Loan Bonds. The expenditure on all the heads was Rs. 10,78,644, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,05,154 on the 30th June 1931. The percentage of the balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting unpaid claims, to the total liability was 40·07 against 38·80 in the preceding year. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme up to the end of the year under report was 43,941, of which 25,195 were for first, and 18,746 for further insurance and the total sum assured thereby was Rs. 3,13,59,429. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 27,119 assuring Rs. 2,25,79,774 for a monthly premium of Rs. 77,682. Of the remaining 16,822 policies, 16,170 policies assuring Rs. 83,98,463 were completely discharged and the claims of 183 persons holding 282 policies assuring Rs. 1,81,157 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Three hundred and seventy policies assuring Rs. 2.00,035 were not realising premia. Of the 16,170 policies completely discharged, 7,584 were by maturity, 5,900 by death, 2,239 by surrender, 193 by cancellation and 219 by automatic adjustment.

Family Pension Fund.

30. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the fund at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,010. The total receipts during the year, including the interest on the monthly balance, amounted to Rs. 779. The payments came to Rs. 2,458, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,341 at the close of the year.

Public Branch.

31. The opening balance of the Public Branch fund on 1st July 1930 was Rs. 19,14,265, the income during the year was Rs. 6,42,832 inclusive of the interest on the monthly balances and the expenditure was Rs. 1,88,474. There was thus a closing balance of Rs. 23,68,624 at the credit of the fund on the 30th June 1931. Seventy-six insured persons holding 88 policies assuring Rs. 73,230 were reported dead during the year and 52 policies were discharged by payment of Rs. 50,663 to the heirs of the deceased policy holders. A surrender value of Rs. 11,182 was paid in discharge of 100 policies held by 195 persons. Sixteen policies matured during the year, in respect of which a sum of Rs. 19,772 was paid, which included a State Loan Bond for Rs. 1,000. From the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year, there were 20,140 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 2,10,33,475. Of these,

16,835 proposals assuring Rs. 1,79,26,300 were accepted. The number of policies in force under all classes on the 30th June 1931, was 11,123 assuring a sum of Rs. 1,22,54,470 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 6,61,653.

32. The Insurance Office was shifted during the year to the new Building, on its completion. General

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

33. The number of accounts current at the end of the year was 36,433 with a balance of Rs. 1,63,77,453 at their credit. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,41,65,273 was at the credit of the public, giving an average balance of Rs. 238 per depositor. The balance of Rs. 27,12,180 represents special deposits on behalf of certain special funds. The amount at the credit of dead accounts on the 30th June 1931 was Rs. 1,26,528. A sum of Rs. 6,91,143 was earned as interest, against Rs. 7,31,765 in the previous year. The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 59.79,893 and that withdrawn Rs. 82,92,460. The excess of withdrawals over deposits was due to the subscription to the 5 per cent and 5½ per cent loans floated by Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 28,38,708 was at the credit of accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on the 30th June 1931, was 415 and the total amount at their credit was Rs. 76,09,931.

34. There were three collecting savings banks at the end of the year, of which one was temporary. The amounts deposited and withdrawn in these banks were Rs. 3,42,179 and Rs. 3,34,256, respectively. The closing balance at the credit of these banks was Rs. 5,75,171. Forty-one applications for nomination to current savings bank accounts were received during the year, against 49 in the preceding year.

35. An amount of Rs. 12,48,512 was collected under the scheme of five per cent five year fixed deposits. Refunds were authorised to the extent of Rs. 4,03,100, besides conversions to the five per cent loan of 1955, of deposits aggregating Rs. 29,94,440. The total amount in fixed deposit on 30th June 1931 was Rs. 35,70,799.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1930.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

1. The following statement gives the figures of births and deaths as compared with those of the previous year:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1929	1,13,918	58,807	55,111	19·44	83,400	42,625	40,775	14·23
1930	1,15,057	59,419	55,638	19,63	88,903	45,365	43,538	15·17

2. The highest birth rate of 24·47 was recorded in the Shimoga District and the lowest, 14·82 in the Hassan District. As compared with the previous year, increase of births was reported in the Mysore, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Births reported during the year were generally in excess of the number of deaths registered. The birth rates for the year recorded in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were respectively, 48·5, 29·5 and 33·86 per mille of population.

3. The highest death rate of 20·02 was recorded in the Shimoga District and the lowest 12·75 in the Tumkur District. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of deaths in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. The rates of mortality recorded in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 37·6, 38·19 and 25·3 per mille respectively.

Infant Mortality and Child Welfare Work.

4. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 10,810, giving a mortality rate of 94·0 per thousand births, against 90·80 in the previous year. The highest rate of 143·3 was returned for the Kolar District and the lowest 53·1 for the Mysore District. The Civic and Social Progress Association continued to maintain a Milk Centre at Ganigarpet in Bangalore City, to which the Municipality contributed, as in the past, a sum of Rs. 30 per mensem. The *creche* opened by the Maternity and Child Welfare Association near the Binny Mills was also continued. Four Child Welfare centres continued to work in the Kolar Gold Field area.

Chief Causes of Mortality.

5. The number of deaths registered under the chief diseases during the year under report as compared with the year 1929, are noted below:—

Name of disease	Deaths	
	1929	1930
Plague	8,646	6,843
Small-pox	7,589	6,134
Cholera	140	567
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	2,790	4,055
Respiratory diseases	2,239	2,380

Plague was in evidence in all parts of the State during the year under report. The number of attacks registered was 10,965 of which 6,843 proved fatal. The rates of fatality varied from 41 to 71 per cent, the average for the State as a whole, being the same as in last year, namely, 62 per cent. Anti-plague inoculations performed during the year numbered in all 1,42,717. Kolar District was the most effected from small-pox with a death rate of 1·61 per mille of population and Mysore the least affected with a death rate of 0·72 per mille. Cholera prevailed in all the districts except Kadur and Shimoga, the number of attacks and deaths from this disease being 829 and 471, respectively. During the year 32,046 anti-cholera inoculations were done. Deaths from all kinds of fevers numbered 35,212.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

6. Three experimental stations for the study of malaria at Nagenhalli, Mudigere and Hiriyur, were working during the year 1930. Anti-malaria measures by anopheline mosquito control were started at Nagenhalli and Mudigere by using *paris-green* as the larvicide for these two areas. All the anopheline breeding areas within a radius of a mile from the centre of the town were regularly treated at weekly intervals with *paris-green* diluted to a one per cent mixture with dust or ash or both. The efficacy of the dusting of *paris-green* was regularly checked by larval catches. Blood and spleen examinations were done in the zone to be protected, *viz.*, the unit areas into which the area under each malaria station was sub-divided once a quarter. Quarterly spleen and blood examinations were done in the peripheral zone. The collection of rainfall, temperature and vital statistics data was also continued. Bureau of Epidemiology and communicable diseases.

In the Bangalore City, in addition to the use of *paris-green*, experiments were conducted for ascertaining whether larvicidal fish '*Gambusia*' could be used successfully for the eradication of anopheline larvæ breeding in wells. Actual results showed that the fish compare favourably with *paris-green* as a larval control measure in wells. It is, therefore, proposed to gradually introduce them into all the wells. A malaria survey of Mysore City was made and recommendations for malaria control work in the City were submitted during the year.

The hook-worm campaign unit carried on the treatment of estate coolies during the year and a total of 15,146 persons were treated by the end of the year. Propaganda by means of lectures on malaria and hook-worm were carried on in Kannada, Tulu and Tamil, the lectures being invariably given with the aid of moving picture films.

An epidemic of fever in some villages of Kolar Taluk, situated along the over-flow channels connecting the Palar series of tanks was investigated in June 1930. It was found that the epidemic was due to malaria in non-immune population and intensive treatment with plasmoquine was recommended as the only possible immediate remedy.

At the instance of the Manager of the Tea Estates, India, Limited, a rapid survey of the estates belonging to the company and situated in the heart of the malnad area of the Kadur District, was undertaken by the Department with a view to suggest practical measures for controlling malaria in the labour force. Anti-larval measures concentrated round some of the cooly lines with a high spleen rate, combined with an intensive quinine-plasmoquine treatment of all cases diagnosed as malaria were recommended to the management. The training of the Estate Physician at one of the malaria stations, where malaria control work is in operation was also suggested.

The typhoid investigation of Bangalore City on a house to house basis was carried on during the year by Dr. C. V. Natarajan and about 5,000 families with a population of 16,000 were questioned with the aid of the Municipal Staff and the tentative conclusions from the studies made are that there seems to be no distinct seasonal prevalence of the disease in the City, and that the general impression that cases occur most frequently among the younger age groups seems to be confirmed.

7. During the year under report the Bureau of Health Education gave 87 lectures accompanied by cinema films to approximately 36,555 people. Bureau of Health Education.

Bureau of Rural Health.

8. The Rural Health Unit at Mandya completed a house to house survey in three different representative villages in the area on the same lines as was done for Mandya Town in the previous year. The prevalence of Cholera and Plague in the Unit area increased its scope of work during the year and inoculation was the principal measure adopted for checking the spread of these diseases. Much propaganda work was done by the Unit as regards vaccination and the results achieved were encouraging.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

9. The Rockefeller Foundation Sanitary Engineer whose services have been lent to this Government, arrived in Bangalore City in February 1930. He toured in the State with a view to study the public health and sanitary activities generally and on his recommendations, a Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in the Department of Health was created and the personnel of the Sanitary and Town Planning Division of the Department of Public Works, was transferred to this Bureau.

This Bureau completed plans for eight new water-supply systems for Municipalities and extensions to two existing water supplies, and investigated 32 water-supply schemes. Thirteen towns were inspected with a view to make further suggestions and to note the progress of work done in the matter of sanitation, drainage and other improvements. Plans for the layout of extensions of four towns were prepared and sent to the Municipal Bodies concerned. Maps were prepared for the malaria control stations at Nagenhalli, Mudigere, Hiriyur and Mysore City, showing all the collections of water which would require treatment for the control of Anopheline mosquito larvæ. The drainage conditions of Mysore City were specially studied in order to improve the sanitation in the City, and proposals were made for the alteration of the existing house connections for flushing latrines.

Experiments were carried out in the design of a proper septic tank suitable for installation at isolated dwellings. One such installation was tried in the Malleswaram Extension of Bangalore City, with excellent results.

On the advice of Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, experiments were made in the treatment of rubbish with a solution of cowdung for the preparation of fertilising material. It was noticed that the rubbish under this treatment gradually broke down into a black homogeneous mass within a period of a month, without any nuisance caused by odours or insect breeding. Compost made in this way has been successfully used for the fertilising of plants. This process may, in the long run prove to be a solution to the rubbish nuisances so much in evidence in Municipalities and villages and provide a source of additional income to them.

City Health Organisations.

10. The Local Sanitary Staff supervised the general sanitation in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The number of house to house inspections performed was 8,532 in Bangalore, and 3,916 in Mysore. Notices issued under the Municipal Regulation numbered 4,731 in Bangalore, and 903 in Mysore. The terms of these notices were complied with in respect of 4,017 notices in Bangalore, and 260 in Mysore. There were 454 prosecutions in Bangalore, and 742 in Mysore, the amount of fines realised in cases ending in conviction being Rs. 402-14-0 in Bangalore, and Rs. 203-12-0 in Mysore.

A house to house sanitary survey was made in Manavarthepet Division of Bangalore City, about 2,060 houses being dealt with. The defects noticed pertained chiefly to drains, latrines, bathing rooms, ventilation, smoke-vents, cattle-shed, etc. The children found to have been not vaccinated were immediately vaccinated. People suffering from chronic ailments were advised to go to the Hospitals and those suspected to be suffering from lung tuberculosis or leprosy were persuaded to remove themselves to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital.

In the Kolar Gold Field area, 188 cases of sanitary offences involving 191 persons were conducted. Of these, 98 cases were withdrawn, the parties having complied with the terms of notices and 42 persons were convicted, the total amount of fines realised being Rs. 95.

(iii) Vaccination.

11. Vaccination continued to be compulsory in all urban areas, including City Municipalities and in rural areas in the whole of the Shimoga District and parts of Kadur, Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, and in the Sanitary Board area of

the Kolar Gold Field. The average number of vaccinators employed in the State was 177, of whom 46 worked under Municipal Councils either on a whole-time or part-time basis. Two lakhs ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven vaccinations were performed during the year against 2,03,423 in 1929. Of these, 1,77,147 were primary vaccinations, while 33,480 were re-vaccinations. Among those whose results were known, 84·8 per cent of primary vaccinations and 30·2 per cent of re-vaccinations, were successful, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 84·93 and 43·24, respectively.

12. The largest number of vaccinations was performed in the Mysore District, *viz.*, 28,567 (of which 33,532 were primary vaccinations) and the smallest number, *viz.*, 13,039 in the Chitaldrug District. Among Adikarnatakas, the number of vaccinations performed was 16,313 (excluding Shimoga District). The number of vaccinations performed by medical subordinates in the different dispensaries was 8,694, of which 5,732 were primary, and 2,962 re-vaccinations, against 7,518 in 1929 made up of 6,321 primary, and 1,197 re-vaccinations.

13. The total cost incurred in respect of vaccination, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 71,852 against Rs. 63,461 in the year 1929. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-7-2 against Re. 0-6-10 in the preceding year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

14. Three hundred and fifty-four calves were vaccinated during the year (against 396 in the previous year), of which 13 or 3·7 per cent were rejected owing to abnormal re-action, the corresponding figure for the year 1929 being 30 or 6·2 per cent. The quantity of pulp collected from the remaining 341 calves was 2,646 grains (including 12,338 grains reserved for stock) sufficient for 3,26,460 cases, as against 43,758 grains of pulp sufficient for 4,37,580 cases collected in the year previous. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 127 grains of pulp (equivalent to 1,270 cases) as against 110·5 grains of pulp (equivalent to 1,105 cases) in the preceding year.

15. The quantity of Lanoline lymph issued from the Institute during the year was sufficient for 2,82,059 cases, including 42,756 cases issued to stations outside the State, against 2,64,149 and 41,847 cases, respectively, in the year 1929. All lymph prepared was tested under field conditions in the Model Range and over 99·8 per cent of vaccinations done in this range were successful. The income and expenditure of the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 25,174 and Rs. 19,268, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 28,816 and Rs. 20,138.

16. For qualifying in vaccination, fourteen candidates were trained during the year, 11 of whom were granted certificates. Fifteen pupil compounders and one Sanitary Inspector also underwent training. The usual course of demonstrations in vaccination was held for the final M.B.B.S., and L.M.P. Students.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Institutions.

17. The total number of Hospitals in the State on 31st December 1930, was 272 including ten new institutions opened during the calendar year. Of these, 28 were State Public Institutions, 16 State Non-public, 211 Local and Municipal Funds, 6 Private-aided, 4 Private Non-aided and 7 Railway Institutions.

Relief—Out-patients.

18. During the year 34,59,002 out-patients were treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries against 3,093,856 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of out-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Fund and Private Aided Dispensaries was 17,08,365 against 14,44,759 in the year previous.

In-patients.

19. The number of beds available for in-patients in all the medical institutions was 972 for men and 770 for women. The total number of in-patients treated during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 40,002.

Operations.

20. The operations performed in all the medical institutions of the State during the year came to 88,495 and the deaths in surgical cases numbered 146 as compared with 86,089 operations and 151 deaths in the previous year. Of the 69,725

surgical cases (including 142 of the year previous), 65,608 were cured, 3,643 were relieved, 229 were discharged otherwise and 142 died, leaving 103 patients still under treatment at the end of the year.

Indigeneous Institutions.

21. The number of patients treated in the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions was 1,003,560 against 839,411 in 1929.

Prevailing Diseases.

22. As usual, Malaria was responsible for contributing the largest number of out-patients for treatment, the next in order being, all other diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tuberculosis of the lungs, diseases of the eye, diseases of the skin, pyrexia of uncertain origin and diseases of the ear.

X.-Ray.

23. The number of cases which came up for Electro-Therapy during the year was 7,935 in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and 4,322 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. 3,799 X-Ray exposures (3,429 in Bangalore and 350 in Mysore) were given, 3,633 screen examinations (2,147 in Bangalore and 1,486 in Mysore) were made and 1,571 radiograms (878 in Bangalore and 693 in Mysore) were taken against 3,150, 2,662 and 1,617 respectively during the previous year.

Midwives.

24. The number of midwives working in the State during the year was 235 against 244 in 1929 and the number of cases attended to by them was 18,456 compared with 16,150 in the previous year giving an average 78 per midwife per annum against 66 in the previous year. Of the 18,455 cases attended to by them 15,429 were natural.

Dental Department.

25. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 4,426 against 5,263 in the previous year.

General.

26. The following are two of the important measures undertaken during the year :—

(1) A scheme for constituting a self contained School Inspection Service has been proposed by the Department and is under consideration in the Education Department.

(2) Opening of Birth Control Clinics in Mysore and Bangalore with a view to afford advice to women who are either unfit to become mothers on purely medical grounds or are so debilitated from frequent child bearing that maternity is contra-indicated for their own sake as well as for the sake of their progeny.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity.

27. There were three hospitals for the treatment of maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet. The total number of in-patients treated in these institutions during the year was 5,543 against 5,069. The number of deaths among in-patients was 85 against 58 in the previous year. The total number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 58,573 against 50,022 in 1929. This gives a total daily average attendance of 438·66 patients for these institutions compared with 381·10 in the year previous. There were 70 midwives under training in these institutions. The total expenditure on the three hospitals during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,659 against Rs. 88,523 during the year 1929. The number of operations performed was 916 of which 97·80 per cent were successful.

For Eye Diseases.

28. The number of in-patients treated at the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore and the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore was 3,135 and the number of out-patients 53,272, compared with 3,242 and 36,882 respectively in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and sixty operations of an important nature were performed during the year, almost all of which were successful. The total expenditure on the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was Rs. 57,435 against Rs. 58,532 during the year 1929.

For Leprosy.

29. The total number of inmates in the Leper Asylum in Bangalore inclusive of 71 patients under treatment at the close of the year 1929, was 425 (321 males, 85 females, 10 boys and 9 girls) as against a total of 276 (213 males, 51 females, 6 boys and 6 girls) in the previous year. The construction of a leper ward of 30 beds which was sanctioned in the year 1929 was completed during the year.

Two Medical Officers were deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta, for being trained in leper work. The total number of officers and subordinates trained up till now for this work is 10. During the year, there were 20 lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment in the Asylum. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 20,749 (including Rs. 2,301 on lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) as against Rs. 19,386 during the preceding year.

For Epidemic Diseases.

30. There were three hospitals for the treatment of Epidemic Diseases, one each in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields area. The last mentioned institution continued under the management of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields upto the 1st of July 1930, on which date its administrative control was transferred to the Medical Department, the Health Officer, Kolar Gold Fields continuing to be in charge of it. The Hospital at Bangalore admitted 587 patients (as against 439 in the previous year), of whom 304 were cured, 13 relieved, 140 discharged otherwise and 130 died giving a percentage of 22·15 deaths to the number admitted; the number of admissions to the Mysore Hospital was 386 (as against 270 in the year previous), of whom 122 were cured, 38 were relieved, 75 discharged otherwise and 151 died, giving a percentage of 39·11 deaths to the number admitted. The Hospital in the Kolar Gold Fields area provided relief to 196 patients (as against 295 in 1929), of whom 157 were cured, 10 discharged otherwise and 29 died, which gives a percentage of 14·79 deaths to the number admitted. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 32,020.

For Tuberculosis.

31. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, 128 in-patients were treated during the year as against 129 in 1929. Of these 19 were cured, 75 were relieved, 19 remained and 15 died. The number of out-patients treated was 2,081 with a daily average of 8·32 as against 8·00 in the previous year. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 25,234.

For Lunacy.

32. The year opened with 147 patients under treatment at the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, and with the 164 fresh admissions during the year, the total number treated came up to 311. Of these 143 were discharged (50 cured, 72 improved, 5 not improved and 16 discharged otherwise), and 36 died leaving 132 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 147·96 against 157·75 of the previous year. Compared with the admissions the recoveries and deaths amounted to 31·06 and 22·36 per cent respectively against 25·35 and 8·24 per cent in the preceding year. The paying patients at the commencement of the year numbered 23 and 37 were subsequently admitted, bringing the total to 60. There were 54 patients of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment at the beginning of the year and 33 were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 87. Of these 30 were discharged and 11 died leaving 46 patients under treatment at the end of the year. The cost of maintaining the patients from the Civil and Military Station amounted to Rs. 13,189 compared with Rs. 12,803 in the previous year. Including the 8 criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year and 6 fresh admission during the year the total number of such patients was 14. Of these, one was discharged and two died; thus the number that remained at the close of the year was 11. The expenditure on this institution amounted to Rs. 56,550 against Rs. 57,168 during 1929.

Finance.

33. The total expenditure on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 14,23,692 (as against Rs. 13,37,427 in the year 1929), of which a sum of Rs. 11,26,428 represents the State Grant and Rs. 2,58,021 contribution from the District and Municipal Funds. The balance was met from miscellaneous sources, consisting chiefly of fees collected from patients liable to be charged for treatment in the institutions in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields area.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

34. Two hundred and twenty-three articles were received for chemical analysis from Government Departments and private parties, against 149 in the year 1929. Of these, 97 were samples of water.

35. The number of Bacteriological Examinations made at the institute was 11,878 (including 144 samples received from the Veterinary Department) against 8,897 in the preceding year. Of these, 10,808 were samples of blood and 702 of water. Twenty-three samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined for Lange's Colloidal Gold Test.

36. Two hundred and twenty-six cases with 792 articles were received for examination in the Medical Legal Section, as compared with 202 cases and 829 articles in the year 1929. The bulk of these related, as usual, to suspected human poison (69 cases with 283 articles) and blood stains (110 cases with 317 articles.)

(viii) Census.

37. The Seventh Decennial Census of the State was taken in February 1931.

Pre-census Operations.

38. Work preliminary to the Census was completed in sufficient time before the final enumeration.

Inspection.

39. The Census Superintendent visited all the District headquarters stations to instruct District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents regarding Census work generally and enumeration specially. The Assistants to the Census Superintendent toured in almost all the taluks in order to train Enumerators and Supervisors. The Census Superintendent attended the Conference of Census Officers from all parts of India held at Delhi in January 1931.

Preliminary and Final Enumeration.

40. The preliminary Census was begun in the middle of January and completed in most of the charges by about the 20th of February 1931, *i.e.*, about a week before the final Census. Final enumeration was carried out on the night of the 26th February 1931.

Results of the Census.

41. According to the Census, the total population of the State, including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 65,57,302 comprising 33,53,963 males and 32,03,339 females. The number of occupied houses was 13,11,445. Compared with the figures of the Census of 1921, there is an increase in the total population by 5,78,410 or about 10 per cent. The increase in the number of males was 3,06,846 and in the number of females 2,71,564. Occupied houses increased by 1,14,562 or 9·5 per cent. All the Districts have contributed to the increase in population. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur showed noticeable increases, the percentages being 45·3, 27·6, 15·2, 14·3 and 11·4, respectively.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

Constitution—Senate, Council, etc.

1. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. Inst. P. continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University. There were thirteen meetings of the University Council and four of the Senate during the year. The following are the more important recommendations made by the Senate :—

(1) Remodelling of the B.A. (Hons.) Course in Kannada.

(2) Modification of the detailed courses of study in History for the B.A. (Pass) Degree Examination.

(3) Revising the syllabus and scheme of examination in French as a second language for the B.A.(Pass), B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary and B.Sc. (Pass) and B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary Examinations.

(4) Institution of a group for the B.A. Degree Examination comprising General Psychology, Experimental Psychology (Theory) and Experimental Psychology (Practical).

(5) Institution of the M.A. and M.Sc. Degree Courses under the Re-organization Scheme.

Lectures, Publications, etc.

2. Fifteen courses of extension lectures and three special lectures were delivered under the auspices of the University. A subvention of Rs. 150 each was sanctioned by the University for the publication of two works (1) History of the Ikkiri Kings, and (2) Hagalvadi Pallegars.

Instruction and Examinations.

3. The number of students on the rolls of the University Colleges was 761 in the Arts Colleges, 198 in the Engineering College, and 78 in the Medical College.

The following were the results of the University Examinations held during the year :—

Examinations	Number Examined	Number Passed	Examinations	Number Examined	Number Passed
MARCH AND APRIL 1931.					
1. M.A. Degree	58	42	17. B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary Second Language.	36	35
2. M.Sc. Degree	2	2	18. B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary Minor Subject.	36	35
3. B.A. Degree (Old) Part I ...	346	185	19. First Examination in Engineering.	51	33
4. Do Part II ...	336	174	20. Second Examination in Engineering.	31	22
5. B.A. (Pass) Compulsory English.	62	44	21. B. E. Degree	111	60
6. B.A. (Pass) Compulsory Second Language.	62	51	22. B. T. Degree (Theory) ...	41	24
7. B.A. (Pass) Optional Second Language.	62	40	23. Do (Practice) ...	38	34
8. B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary Compulsory English.	46	37	24. First L. M. P. (October 1930).	12	7
9. B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary Second Language.	46	44	25. Second L. M. P.	7	3
10. B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary Minor Subject.	46	46	26. Third do	14	8
11. B.Sc. (Old) Part I (English) ...	15	8	27. Final do (March and April 1931).	15	6
12. Do Part II (Optional).	25	10	28. First M.B.B.S., Part I, 1931.	12	7
13. B.Sc. (Pass) Compulsory English.	80	53	29. Do Part II ,,	19	11
14. B.Sc. (Pass) Compulsory Second Language.	80	76	30. Second M.B.B.S. ,,	20	11
15. B.Sc. (Pass) Optional ...	77	50	31. Final Do ,,	13	7
16. B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary Compulsory English.	36	33	32. First L.M.P. ,,	37	23
			33. Second do ,,	27	14
			34. Third do ,,	21	12
			35. Final do ,,	22	13
			36. Intermediate Examination ...	1,143	311

4. Thirty-four women students were successful in the University Examinations as noted below:—

(1) M.A. Degree	...	..	..	1
(2) B.A. Degree	..	...	..	9
(3) B.Sc. Degree	...	...	...	4
(4) B.T. Degree	...	...	...	1
(5) Intermediate Examination	...	...	...	19
		Total	...	34

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

5. Fresh Endowments amounting to Rs. 6,200 were accepted by the University, bringing the total number of Endowments on the last day of the year to 74 of the value of Rs. 3,37,000. In addition to the usual medals and scholarships awarded from Endowment Funds, 624 scholarships were granted during the year, including 336 scholarships awarded to students belonging to the Backward Classes, 48 scholarships to women students in the Colleges, 31 Merit Scholarships and a number of special "Hardship" scholarships to deserving students. Free studentships were awarded according to the prescribed scale of 30 per cent of the net strength in the Degree classes and 25 per cent in the Intermediate classes except in the Medical College and the Medical School.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

6. The number of boarders in the Men's College Hostels was 248 and that in the Women's Hostel under the management of High School authorities was six. The University Lodge at Tumkur provided boarding also to twelve boarders. There were 18 students in the Lodge at Shimoga which however could not provide for boarding.

Physical culture continued to receive due attention in all the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges. A considerable number of the Rovers' Scout Corps were trained in musketry through the co-operation of the Military Department and a large number in First-Aid with the help of the Red-Cross Society and Officers of the Medical Department. The medical inspection for students in the First and Third Year Classes was conducted as usual.

Libraries.

7. At the end of the year, there were 20,158 volumes in the University Library and 37,965 and 10,907 in the Libraries of the Constituent and the Intermediate Colleges, respectively. The number of printed books and manuscripts in the Oriental Library at the close of the year was 14,548 and 10,497 respectively. Three hundred and seventy-nine volumes of the Library publications were presented to and exchanged with learned pundits, distinguished scholars and various public institutions.

Finance.

8. The income of the University from all sources, including the Government grant of Rs. 11,75,000 amounted to Rs. 14,16,337 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,79,375 the corresponding figures for the year previous being Rs. 15,40,439 and Rs. 15,01,231 respectively. Towards receipts, College fees contributed Rs. 1,49,078 and examination fees Rs. 70,266. A sum of Rs. 26,099 accrued as interest on investments. Important items of expenditure were Rs. 93,595 under 'Direction', Rs. 10,26,016 on Colleges, including Rs. 6,05,390 on tutorial staff, Rs. 80,855 on examinations, Rs. 79,305 on buildings and Rs. 97,649 on scholarships and prizes.

Convocation.

9. The 13th Convocation of the University for conferring degrees was held on the 26th October 1930, when His Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., the Chancellor, presided, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., D. Litt., Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University, addressed the graduates of the year.

Recognition of Degrees and Examinations.

10. The Intermediate Examination of the Mysore University was recognised by the Lucknow and the Nagpur Universities.

The L. M. P. Diploma of Mysore was recognised by Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

General.

11. The scheme of re-organization of the University Courses has not yet been completely given effect to. The M. A. and M. Sc. Courses have yet to be opened. A remarkable Nature-study Cinema film entitled 'Abu-Markub' was presented to the University by Mr. Bengt Berg, the well-known naturalist and traveller. Three graduates of the Mysore University were successful at the I. C. S. Examination.

(ii) Education.

12. On the 31st March 1931, there were 8,315 Public and Private Institutions with a strength of 3,23,046 against 8,358 Institutions with a strength of 3,29,928 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of Public Institutions was 7,091 against 7,202 in 1929-30 and the number of scholars in them was 3,04,562 against 3,11,132 in the preceding year.

The different classes of Public Institutions with their strength are shown below :—

Kind of Institution.		*No.*	*Strength*
Government	... ...	5,345	2,38,860
Municipal	... ..	94	11,625
Aided	... ...	1,644	53,248
Un-aided	... ...	8	829
	Total ...	7,091	3,04,562

13. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of the school-going age (calculated as usual at 15 per cent of the total population according to the Census of 1921) was 35·75 against 38·39 in 1929-30, that of boys only to the male population of the school-going age was 58·05 against 61·95 and that of girls only to the female population of school-going age was 14·62 against 14·33 in the previous year. On an average, there was one school for every 3·54 square miles of area and 704 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·9 of the population of school-going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total population was one in 19·94 against one in 19·76 in 1929-30. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·7, that of girls to the total female population 2·12 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·51. The following statement shows the percentage of students in each grade of schools to the total number of students : —

Grades of Schools.	*Percentage of*	
	Boys.	*Girls.*
Colleges	1·2	1·10
High Schools	2·8	0·63
Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools ...	13·1	4·25
Primary Schools	82·9	94·02

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 3,00,344, against 3,01,313 in the previous year and the average daily attendance was 2,27,561 against 2,27,383 or 75·89 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls against 75·46 in the previous year.

Collegiate Education.

14. As in the previous year, there were four institutions for the study of Oriental languages. The strength of these institutions was 497, against 484 in the previous year. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes of the Training College at Mysore continued to be under departmental control. The strength of the Sanskrit College was 102 including 4 girls (against 107 in 1929-30) consisting of 58 Brahmins, 34 Lingayets, 8 Vaisyas, one Devanga and one Viswakarma. There were 11 students in the Pandits' class, of whom two were ladies and eight in the Moulvis' Class on 31st March 1931.

Secondary Education—High Schools.

15. During the year under report, there were in all 29 High Schools, (including the Municipal High School opened at Bowringpet in the Kolar District), with a strength of 6,528, against 28 High Schools with a strength of 6,549 in the year previous. Of these schools, 17 were Government and 12 Aided Institutions. The average daily attendance in all the schools was 5,844 against 5,895 in 1929-30. As in the previous year, Upper Secondary classes were maintained in the following institutions :—

1. The Training College for men at Mysore.
2. District Normal and vernacular High School at Tumkur.
3. Do do at Shimoga.
4. Women's Training College at Mysore.

The total strength of these classes on the 31st March 1931 was 241, of whom 46 were Mahomedans.

Middle Schools.

16. The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 259 to 284 and their strength from 25,970 to 28,633 during the year. Of these schools, 256 were

Government Institutions, 25 were aided and 3 were unaided. Classified according to languages, 26 were Urdu Middle Schools, 3 were Tamil Schools and the rest were Kannada Schools. There were 162 Incomplete Middle Schools (against 271 in 1929-30), with a strength of 3,463. Of these, 43 were Urdu Schools, 2 Tamil Schools and the rest Kannada Schools. Classified according to management, 159 were Government Institutions and 3 were aided. There were 96 practical instruction classes imparting instruction in vocational subjects, such as, carpentry, tailoring, brass-work, agriculture, etc. Of these, 85 were attached to Boys' Schools and 11 to Girls' Schools.

Primary Education.

17. The number of Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1931 was 5,857 with a strength of 2,22,816, against 5,875 schools with a strength of 2,30,296 in the previous year. The slight decrease is due chiefly to the amalgamation of Primary schools and the abolition of several adult night schools. Of these schools, 4,356 were Government Schools, 60 Municipal Schools, 1,440 aided schools and 1 unaided. Of the 4,356 Government Institutions, 503 were Urdu Schools, 2 Telugu Schools and the rest Kannada Schools, of which, 477 were intended for the pupils of the Depressed classes. The percentage of boys in the Primary Classes to the total male population of school-going age was 49·75 against 51·4 in the year previous. Of the total number of pupils 1,12,277 (or 54·57 per cent) were in the first year class. During the year under report, 142 schools were amalgamated and the saving accruing therefrom utilised for giving additional hands to the schools in need of them by a suitable readjustment of the staff.

With the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation X of 1930, the Scheme of Compulsory Education has ceased to operate, and all Attendance Committees and their establishments ceased to exist from 1st January 1931. The lines of a new and more systematic and rational plan of development of Elementary Education in the State have been laid down in the Regulation and extension first on a voluntary basis and then on compulsory basis by graduated stages outlined therein will, it is hoped, bring about the desired results. Arrangements were also in progress during the year for the transfer of Primary schools to the local bodies.

Special Instruction.—(1) Training Institutions.

18. The number of Training Institutions on the 31st March 1931 was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 14, of which, 12 were Government Institutions and 2 were aided. Of these, 11 were for the training of school masters and 3 for the training of school mistresses. The total strength of all these Institutions was 556 on the 31st March 1931.

(2) Industrial and Engineering Schools.

19. In all, there were 20 Industrial Schools including 2 for girls, with a total strength of 1,545 The 2 schools for girls with a strength of 377 were under the control of the Department and the remaining schools were controlled by the Department of Industries and Commerce. The School of Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 303 on the 31st March 1931 against 285 in the previous year.

(3) Commercial Schools.

20. On the 31st March 1931, there were one Government, 2 aided and 1 unaided Commercial Schools. The strength of these schools was 551 against 511 in the previous year. The strength of the Government School was 165, against 168 in 1929-30.

(4) Other Special Schools.

21. The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore had a strength of 86 including 9 girls on the 31st March 1931, against 84 including 12 girls, during the previous year. Of this number, 34 including 7 girls were deaf-mutes, 51 including 2 girls were blind and the remaining one was a teacher under training in theNormal School. Twelve blind candidates appeared for the music examination of 1931, of whom 8 were successful.

Sanskrit Schools.

22. The number of Sanskrit Patasalas on 31st March 1931 was 49 (exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges) against 51 in the previous year and their strength was 1,846 against 1,319 in the previous year. Of the total strength, 1,296 were Brahmin boys, 144 Brahmin girls, 231 Lingayet boys and 2 Lingayet girls, 19 Vokkaliga boys and one Vokkaliga girl, 45 Vaisya boys and three Vaisya girls, 66 Jain boys and one Jain girl, five Kshatriya boys and 33 others. Besides these, there were 4,854 pupils reading sanskrit in the general schools, thus bringing the total number of pupils reading Sanskrit to 6,700.

23. The results of the S.S.L.C. Examination were as follows :— Results of Public Examinations.

Institutions	Number Registered	Number Examined	Number Passed	Number declared eligible for College Courses	Percentage of passes
1. Government	1,769	1,744	997	657	57
2. Municipal	133	131	88	65	67
3. Aided	642	636	361	240	57
4. Private Study	237	221	22	21	16

24. The results of the other examinations are tabulated below :—

Serial No.	Name of Examination	Number Examined	Number Passed	Percentage of passes
1	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ...	125	47	37·5
2	English Lower Secondary Examination ...	6,296	2,177	37·8
3	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination ...	3,276	965	29·5
4	Graduates' Training (Final only)	...	...	...
5	Under Graduates' do do	12	7	58·3
6	Do do (full)	52	16	30·7
7	Upper Secondary Training (Final)	11	8	72·7
8	Do do (Full)	50	19	38
9	Lower Secondary Training (Final)	29	15	51·7
10	Do do (Full)	366	73	19·9
11	Sanskrit Board Examinations	32	24 (12 groups)	34
12	Commercial do	773	317	41

25. On the 31st March 1931, there were 624 Girls' schools of all grades with a strength of 34,892, against 662 institutions with a strength of 34,958 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of schools was due to the amalgamation of Primary schools for girls with the Boys' schools, wherever it was found necessary and economical. There were 26,682 girls reading in Boys' schools. Thus, the total number of girls under instruction in all the schools was 61,110 against 62,120 in previous year. The percentage of girls at school to the total girl population of school-going age was 14·62 against 14·33 in the previous year. Women's Education.

The classification of these institutions, according to the grades of education was as follows :—

Nature of Institutions	Number
Colleges	2
English High Schools	5
Kannada do	1
Middle Schools	28
Incomplete Middle Schools	45
Primary Schools	538
Training Schools for Mistresses	3
Industrial Schools	2
Total ...	624

Of these institutions, 507 were Government institutions, 88 aided institutions, 27 municipal schools and two unaided schools.

26. The following table shows the results of the Public Examinations of 1930-31 :—

Examination	Number Registered	Number Examined	Number Passed	Europeans	Indian Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus
1. TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.							
Secondary Grade—							
Full	4	4	..	..	..	..	...
Theory only	...	...	1	..	1	...	..
Upper Secondary Grade—							
Full	3	2	..	...	...	...	..
Theory only	...	...	2	..	..	...	2
Lower Secondary Grade—							
Full	62	61	13	..	8	2	3
Theory	...	..	7	..	1	3	3
Practical	3	3	2	...	..	...	2
2. Special Sewing Examination ...	17	17	8	..	1	...	7
3. Pandit's Examination	2	2	..	..	...	...	..
4. Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination...	12	12	4	..	1	...	3
5. Middle School do ...	378	367	152	10	37	12	93
6. Lower Secondary do ...	470	440	104	..	14	49	41
7. S.S.L.C. do ...	106	104	58	...	13	1	44

27. The total expenditure on the education of girls, including University education was Rs. 6,62,983, of which a sum of Rs. 5,66,265 was contributed from State Funds.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

28. On the 31st March 1931, there were five institutions (same as in last year) for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The strength of these institutions was 316 (109 boys and 207 girls) against 483 (202 boys and 281 girls) in the previous year. Classified according to classes or creed, there were 188 Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 5 Hindus, 5 Mahomedans, 96 Indian Christians, 2 Parsis, and 20 others. In addition, there were 130 Europeans or Anglo-Indians reading in other schools, making a total of 446, against 497 in the year previous. These schools received aid from Government aggregating Rs. 548-8-0 per mensem.

Education of Mahomedans.

29. The number of Urdu Schools, both for boys and girls was 963 with a strength of 35,956 against 965 schools with a strength of 37,138 in the year previous.

The following table shows the various kinds of schools for boys and girls separately :—

Name of Schools	Boys		Girls	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
Vernacular High School attached to the Training College.	1	46	...	...
Middle Schools	26	1,701	2	166
Incomplete Middle Schools	43	667	16	281
Primary Schools	666	23,698	208	9,363
Training School	...	...	1	34
Total ...	736	26,112	227	9,844

Besides, there were 6,588 Mahomedans reading in schools other than those in which the medium of instruction was Urdu, making a total of 42,544 Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all the schools.

The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls to the total Mahomedan population of school-going age was 89·5. Out of 189 students examined at the S. S. L. C. Examination, 98 passed; in the Middle School Examination 148 passed out of 460 and in the Lower Secondary Examination 150 passed out of 556 examined.

In order to educate Muslim public opinion to appreciate hostels for girls and to induce parents in the mofussil parts to send their girls to hostels, Government sanctioned half the boarding charges not exceeding Rs. 3 per boarder for 12 boarders for ten months in the year in the Urdu Girls' Boarding Home, Bangalore, as a temporary measure, for a period of three years from 1st July 1931. As an encouragement to Muslim girls to take to higher education, Government sanctioned a special scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem to a Muslim lady studying in the Junior B. A. Class of the Maharani's College, Mysore, for a period of two years in addition to the scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem sanctioned to her from the University.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on Educational Institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 5,80,475, of which a sum of Rs. 3,08,401 was spent on primary education for boys and girls.

30. There were 630 special schools in all, for the education of the Depressed Classes with a strength of 16,717 (including 2,604 girls), against 636 schools with a strength of 17,090 in the previous year. Of these, 517 were Government schools (including three Middle Schools) 106 were Aided Schools, six Municipal Schools and one special school. Education of the Depressed Classes.

As in last year, there were six Adikarnataka Boarding Houses, including the Central Adikarnataka Institute at Mysore, one of which was solely intended for Adikarnataka girls.

The particulars of schools for certain other Depressed Classes were as follows:—

Name of tribe	No. of Schools	Strength
Banjaras	32	694
Hill Tribes	1	20
Woddars	4	80
Kunbis	5	51

31. According to the Statistics furnished by the Revenue Department, there were on 31st March 1931, 1234 private schools with a strength of 18,484 (including 1968 girls), against 1156 schools with a strength of 18,796 pupils in the year previous. Most of the schools were of a primary standard, but two of them taught Sanskrit also. These schools are not subjected to departmental supervision and receive no aid from Government or any aided agency. They serve the purpose of imparting elementary education to children in rural areas where there are no Government or aided schools. Village Indigenous Schools.

32. As the condition of the adult night schools was unsatisfactory and as there was need for economy, the number of such schools was drastically retrenched. At the end of the year such of the schools as had an average monthly attendance of less than 20 pupils in Kannada and Urdu Schools and 15 in the case of Adikarnataka Schools were ordered to be abolished. Adult Education.

33. Attempts to develop the physical side of education were continued during the year and Training Camps were held at Bangalore by the Inspector of Physical Instruction attached to the division, at which a number of teachers of Middle and Primary Schools were given a short course of training in modern methods of physical culture so as to enable them to organise physical activities in their schools on a proper basis. The *Suryanamaskar* system of physical exercises was introduced on an experimental basis in some of the schools in the Bangalore City. The scheme of medical inspection of school children, which will remain as an internal part of the work of the Education Department, continued in operation for the greater part of the year. Physical Education.

Boarders in Hostels.

34. There were 97 hostels in the State, with a strength of 3516 boarders, against 92 hostels with a strength of 3188 boarders in the previous year. Of these, 30 were Government Institutions, 64 aided and three unaided. Of the Government hostels, five were attached to Colleges under the University and the rest to the institutions under the department.

Scout Movement.

35. The rate of progress of the Scout Movement has been steadily maintained and there were 6310 active members, showing an increase of 460 as compared with last year's figures. The important events of the year connected with the movement were :—

1. Changes in the Organisation and Personnel of the Movement,
2. Holding of the Commissioners' and Scout Leaders' Conference, and
3. The Cub Rally and the Scout Camp Fire at Mysore.

Scholarships.

36. The total amount spent on scholarships, excluding those of the University during the year under report, was Rs. 1,80,382. The more important scholarships awarded during the year were:—

Number and nature of Scholarships	*Amount*
	Rs.
1,181 Backward Class Scholarships	70,640
1,929 Depressed Class Scholarships	45,870
307 Scholarships for women	15,630
194 Military Scholarships	10,040
82 Scholarships for Mahomedans	6,860

Free-Studentships.

37. During the year under report, out of 6651 students in the High School Classes, 1627 held free concessions on account of their being either receipients of scholarships or being exempt from the payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 251 free-ships and 1547 half free-ships were granted to other than scholarship holders in the High School Classes.

Inspections.

38. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, was placed on Special duty with the Dewan in connection with the Round Table Conference in London, with effect from 1st July 1930 and Mr. A. R. Wadia, Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, officiated as Director during the period from 1st July 1930 to 2nd February 1931. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao toured for 28 days and visited 19 offices and institutions and attended 47 meetings. Mr. Wadia toured for 80 days and visited 471 offices and institutions. The two Deputy Directors inspected 498 institutions, besides visiting a number of offices and schools. Officers of the Revenue and other Departments paid 1,496 visits to Educational Institutions. The Dewan visited a number of institutions in the course of his tours.

Finance.

39. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University Education, amounted to Rs. 69,08,448 or Rs. 98,156 more than that of the previous year. Out of the total amount spent, a sum of Rs. 49,61,138 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 5,56,744 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,50,609 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,38,147 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 12,39,927 on general items including Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, etc. The direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 53,30,374 or 77·4 per cent of the total expenditure. The amounts spent on various grades of education were as follows :—

Grade of Education	Expenditure	Percentage
	Rs.	
1. University Education	9,43,676	13·7
2. Oriental Colleges not forming part of the University	49,317	0·7
3. Training Institutions for men and women including the Training Collages.	2,29,835	3·2
4. High School Education	6,99,407	10·1
5. Middle Schools	10,11,892	14·6
6. Primary Education for boys and girls	20,68,173	29·9
7. Technical Schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercial) ..	2,22,988	3·2

Of the total expenditure (*viz.*, Rs. 69,08,448), a sum of Rs. 56,10,962 or 81·2 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 5,89,999 or 8·5 per cent from Local Funds and Rs. 1,41,159 or 2·0 per cent from Municipal Funds; while a sum of Rs. 4,76,600 or 6·9 per cent was derived from fees and Rs. 75,828 or 1·0 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies. A sum of Rs. 11,90,400 was available for expenditure out of the Education Cess Funds and the expenditure during the year, including that on educational buildings, amounted to Rs. 5,99,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,90,900 at the close of the year.

The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-2-10, against Rs. 1-2-7 in the year previous. Of this, Re. 0-15-1 was met from State Funds, against Re. 0-15-5 in 1929-30.

40. The following were some of the important items of educational activities and administrative reforms during the year :— General.

(1) Arranging for the teaching of Hindi as a Second Language in the Government High School, Shimoga.

(2) Continuance of the 'Dalton Plan' of education in the Maharaja's High School, Mysore.

(3) Appointment of a full time Superintendent for the Women's Home, Mysore, which has since been designated, the 'Vocational Institute for Women'.

(4) Remodelling the course in Domestic Science for girls preparing for the S.S.L.C. Examination and the trial of the new course on an experimental basis in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

(5) Award of two prizes of the total value of Rs. 700 out of the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Funds for works of Literary merit in Sanskrit and Kannada.

(6) Continuance of the Experimental Class started at Kempannahalli, Chikmagalur Taluk, in the method of rapid literacy.

(7) Continuance of the appointment of the Special Officer to work out details in connection with the introduction of the Scheme of Elementary Education in the State.

(8) Granting of certain additional powers to the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the appointment of temporary clerks, subscribing for journals, incurring petty contingent expenditure, etc.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

41. Ten books and six journals were purchased for distribution among school libraries, out of the provision of Rs. 5,200 allotted for the encouragement of authors.

42. In connection with the Competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary prizes, the first prize of Rs. 500 was awarded to Mr. M. R. Srinivasa Murthy for his work on Bhaktha Bhandari Basavannanavaru and the second prize of Rs. 200 to Mr. N. R. Kulkarni for his work on Vikasavada, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the purpose.

(iv) Literature.

43. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 243, (106 books and 137 periodicals) compared with 245 (123 books and 122 periodicals) in the year previous. Of these, 111 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 120 in English or some other European language, 3 in the Indian classical languages and 9 in more than one language. Of the 106 books, 26 were on religion, 3 on education, 4 on philosophy and 6 on history and geography. Drama was represented by 10 works, fiction by 8, prose and poetry by 10 each, politics by one, biography and language by two and three respectively, while 23 were of a miscellaneous nature. Copy right was secured in respect of 59 books which realised a sum of Rs. 118, against 65 books which realised Rs. 130 during 1929-30.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

1. The Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year under report numbered 13,141 as detailed below :—

(*a*) Mathas	...	220	386 Major Institutions.
(*b*) Chattrams	..	60	
(*c*) Rest Houses	..	14	
(*d*) Temples Major	..	86	
(*e*) Major Mahomedan Institutions	..	6	
(*f*) Temples Minor	...	1,136	
(*g*) Village Temples	..	11,266	
(*h*) Jain Bastis	..	48	
(*i*) Other Mahomedan Institutions	...	304	
(*j*) Institutions of other religions	...	1	
Total	..	13,141	

2. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions on 1st July 1930 was Rs. 11,60,111 and their income and expenditure during the year were, Rs. 8,74,901 and Rs. 12,84,710 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,50,302 at the end of the year. Muzrai works at a total cost of Rs. 99,094 were executed during the year.

Mathas.

3. The number of Mathas under the management of Government was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 14. The Swamis of the Sri Sivaganga and Avani Mathas made satisfactory progress in their studies. The Swami of the Sri Balehonnur Matha was granted the honour of a First Day's Bhiksha of Rs. 75 with the usual Military escort on the occasion of his visit to Bangalore.

Chattram Savings Fund.

4. The grants-in-aid from the Chattram Savings Fund to the Vridhasrama in Mysore, the Asaktaposhaka Sabha in Bangalore and the Homes for the Destitute and the Infirm at Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur were continued during the year.

Prince Gulam Mohammed's Charities.

5. The Prince Gulam Mohammed Charity Fund founded by the late Prince Gulam Mohammed is managed by a Committee. The income of the charity including the opening balance was Rs. 11,245 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,144, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,101 at the end of the year. The recipients of the charity numbered 166, comprising 99 Mahomedans, 48 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

6. Grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 1,270 were continued to the following institutions :—

(1) Aryadharmabodhini Sabha, Bangalore
(2) Girdlestone Home for Incurables.
(3) Friend-in-Need Society.
(4) Ubhayavedanta Pravarthana Sabha, Melkote, and
(5) The Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala at Bangalore (for Ganesha Utsava).

The following fresh endowments were sanctioned :—

(1) An extent of 3 acres of land in Muddapura village, Chitaldrug Taluk, was granted for a small upset price to the Sri Yoganarasimhaswami Temple in Chitaldrug Town.

(2) An extent of 1 acre and 34¼ guntas of land out of gomal Survey No. 13 of Kodihalli, Nagamangala Taluk was granted to the Mosque at Nagamangala at Rs. 100 per acre for the performance of Khazi Service at Nagamangala.

(3) An extent of 10 acres of irrigable land out of gomal Survey No. 367 of Uddur Kaval, Hunsur Taluk was granted for the benefit of the Gramadevata at Hunsur at Rs. 30 per acre.

(4) In furtherance of the beneficient objects of the Bhaktamandali Sabha, otherwise known as the Silver Jubilee Charities, Melkote, wet lands were granted (at upset prices) to the extent of about 111 acres, the khate being made in the name of Sri Narayanaswami at Melkote.

The following offerings were received during the year :—

(1) The Kurubars of Thimmanahalli village, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, who are the devotees of the Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Temple at Horakeredevarapura in Holalkere Taluk presented a Silver Palanquin costing about Rs. 9,000 and provided a building for keeping it at a cost of Rs. 700.

(2) A car worth Rs. 4,500 was presented to the Sri Mallikarjunaswami Temple at Mudukatore by Mr. G. Basavanna of Mysore.

An aggregate amount of Rs. 33,242 was offered by private persons during the year for the benefit of Muzrai Institutions in the State. Besides, the generous contribution of Rs. 10,000 by *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. D. Banumiah towards the cost of the construction of a first floor to the Ayurvadic and Unani College at Mysore and that of Rs. 5,600 by *Lokasevaniratha* Mr. A. Anniah Pandit for the benefit of the Sivakoota attached to the Sri Srikantesvaraswami Temple at Nanjangud, were accepted.

Education Institutions.

7. The Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore, the Sanskrit College at Melkote and the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala at Bangalore, the Agama Classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore and the several Grant-in-aid Vedapatasalas in the different parts of the State, continued to be under the control of the Muzrai Department. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani Sections of the Ayurvedic and Unani College was 62 and 28 respectively. Of these, 56 were Government stipendiary students, six District Board Scholars and one held a scholarship awarded by Bhishagratnam Palyada Venkatachela Pandit. The average daily attendance in the out-patient dispensary attached to the College was 298 in the Ayurvedic Section and 262 in the Unani Section. The Ayurvedic Pharmacy opened last year as an experimental measure is reported to have worked well and was useful in giving practical training to the students of the College and also in supplying the Hospital with the adequate quantity of medicines for public use. The total expenditure on the College and Hospital amounted to Rs. 38,720. The twenty-first All-India Ayurvedic Conference met at Mysore in the month of December 1930 and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was contributed to it from the General Muzrai Funds.

There were 65 students on the rolls of the Sanskrit College at Melkote, of whom 17 came from the mofussil. In the annual examination held during the year, 11 passed out of 13 students examined. The institution received the following grants-in-aid every month :—From the Education Department Rs. 270 for maintenance and Rs. 50 for scholarships, from the General Muzrai Fund Rs. 125 and, from the Funds of certain private charities at Madras Rs. 36. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 50 in cash and books worth Rs. 25 were also received from the last named charities in connection with the annual prize distribution.

There were at the end of the year under report 68 students in the Sri Chamrajendra Veda Mahapatasala at Bangalore with a daily average attendance of 60. Two students of this institution passed the Mysore Krishna Yajurveda Salakshana Ghananta Vidwat Examination. The Samaveda Class started last year was made permanent.

General.

8. At the desire of His Holiness the Swamigalu of the Sri Sringeri Matha, the induction of Brahmachari Srinivasa Sastry into Sanyasasrama with a view to his eventual succession to the Sri Sringeri Peeta, was approved by Government and the ceremonies connected therewith were performed in May 1931 and Brahmachari Srinivasa Sastry was installed under the titular name of Sri Abhinava Vidya Thirtha Swamigalu.

9. Investigation into cases of defunct Muzrai Institutions was pursued during the year and the Amildar placed on special duty in this connection inspected or investigated 326 institutions in all the Taluks and Sub-Taluks of the Mysore District except Mandya and Maddur Taluks and traced 165 defunct institutions and 66 unauthorised alienations of lands endowed to Muzrai Institutions. As a

result of the inquiry, a sum of Rs. 8,100 being the balance available at the credit of 54 institutions, which were finally declared as defunct, was credited to the General Muzrai Fund, and the annual cash grants of nine of these defunct institutions amounting to Rs. 113-15-0 a year were transferred to five other functioning institutions in the district. The Muzrai Auditor who was assisting the Special Duty Amildar in his work in the Shimoga District continued to work there. He investigated 107 defunct institutions yielding an annual income of Rs. 3,245-3-8 and discovered 31 cases of unauthorised alienation of Inam lands endowed to Muzrai Institutions in that district. A sum of Rs. 2,746-15-8 was credited to the General Muzrai Fund. The posts of two special Revenue Inspectors were sanctioned in July 1930 for collecting arrears due to the Muzrai Institutions in the Shimoga and Tirthahalli Taluks for a period of six months and one year respectively. The Revenue Inspector of the Shimoga Taluk collected Rs. 1,865-13-10 during the period, at the end of which his services were terminated. The Revenue Inspector of Tirthahalli Taluk collected Rs. 3,446-8-8 upto the end of June 1931. Similar investigation work is also being done in other districts by the Amildars of the respective taluks.

The investigations so far conducted both by the Taluk Amildars and the Special Duty Staff in the above respect have helped the improvement of the resources of several Muzrai Institutions, in addition to making a substantial contribution to the General Muzrai Fund.

10. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with Lord Hardinge, the Ex-Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot visited the temples at Belur and the Bastis at Sravanabelagola. Lord Hardinge, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and the Saheb Zadas of Hyderabad visited the Gumbaz at Seringapatam. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore visited the Sri Rishyasringeswaraswami Temple at Kigga and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore visited the Sri Guru Dattatreya Bababudan Swamy's Darga.

(ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

11. The work of the Amrut Mahal Department from a revenue stand point was seriously affected by the unfavourable economic conditions and the realisations from the sale of cattle therefore fell considerably.

12. The condition of the cattle was on the whole good. With the exception of a rather wide-spread outbreak of foot and mouth disease in ten of the herds, the only serious and contagious disease for the year was Blackquarter which caused the death of 12 animals. The birth and death rates fell slightly from 39·6 and 9 per cent respectively during the previous year to 37·2 and 8·7 per cent respectively in the year under report. The number of animals in the various herds at the close of the year was 4937 or 648 less than at the end of the previous year. Out of this reduction, 450 were due to transfers to the Cattle Breeding Station.

13. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 36,086 as against Rs. 36,418 in the previous year. The total demand of the Department under all heads amounted to Rs. 73,442 including a sum of Rs. 32,515 being the arrears of the previous year's demand. Of this, Rs. 43,456 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,986 still due. Out of this balance, a sum of Rs. 19,107 is pending collection with the Revenue Department.

14. Three hundred and twenty-five acres were surrendered to the Revenue Department during the year under report.

(iii) Archæology.

15. The number of monuments newly discovered and surveyed during the year is about a dozen, including a fine 'Kalyani' of unique design at Hulikere near Halebid. About two dozen known monuments were also resurveyed. The total number of inscriptions newly collected is about a hundred.

16. Of the special scheme carried on by the department during the year, the excavation of the selected area in the Chandravalli site was brought to a completion and the valuable finds discovered were studied and catalogued. A part of the excavation report was also printed.

17. Further observations were made near the Brahmagiri Inscription of Asoka and a trial trench carried across a selected mound revealed the existence of four layers one below the other, *viz.*, Chalukyan fortifications, a Mauryan town, a pre-historic town and a stone-age settlement. The last named is highly interesting and important since the microliths collected in it show that the settlement is more than 6000 years old.

18. The work of preparing drawings and ground-plans for the monograph on Chalukyan Architecture in Mysore was continued and detailed studies were made of some of the selected monuments.

(iv) Ethnographic Survey.

19. The third volume of the publication entitled "The Mysore Tribes and Castes" was published during the year and the manuscripts of the fourth volume were got ready for printing.

(v) Government Press.

20. The permanent establishment of the Central Press was re-organised in October 1930. In the same month a certain number of hour-account compositors and piece-work machinemen and binders were absorbed into the permanent establishment. There were in all 413 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year against 410 in the previous year. Of these, 144 were on the permanent establishment, 174 on the work establishment and 95 on piece-work wages as againgt 130 and 280 on the permanent and piece-work establishments respectively, in the preceding year. In addition, 12 pie-boys were receiving fixed wages. The establishment of the Branch Press, Mysore, which was also re-organised in August 1930 consisted of 104 men at the close of the year, of whom 66 were permanent men, 22 on fixed monthly wages, 15 piece-work compositors and one pie-boy. Establishment.

21. The value of the plant of the Central Press at the end of the year was Rs. 2,94,738 and of the Branch Press Rs. 61,944. Plant and Stores.

22. The cash receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 39,842 as against Rs. 40,443 in the year previous. The total expenditure of the Central Press during the year was Rs. 1,54,931 against Rs. 1,96,604 in the year 1929-30. Finance.

23. One thousand one hundred and sixty-five copies of the English Gazette and 367 of the Kannada Gazette were supplied to Government offices and other institutions as against 1162 and 412 respectively in the previous year. The cost of printing the gazette was Rs. 40,440 while the receipts were Rs. 12,301, representing an outlay of 30·41 per cent against 34 per cent in 1929-30. The *Mysore Gazette*.

24. The general educational school conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Press had a strength of 38 boys all of whom were more than 11 years old. The printing school meant for imparting technical instruction to the employees of the Press was, as usual, held throughout the year. Thirty-four students attended vocational classes in printing and book-binding which were continued to be held during the year for the benefit of the students of the High School Classes. The number of students who appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination of 1931 with Printing and Book-binding as an additional subject was 38, of whom 28 came out successful in that subject, representing 74 per cent of the total number examined. The number of share-holders in the Press Co-operative Society was 159 and the total transactions therein during the year amounted to Rs. 17,309. General.

25. The chief recommendations of the Press Committee, *viz.*, the increase in the number of working hours from six to eight, the revision of the permanent establishment of both the presses, the introduction of a sliding scale in the piece work rates for compositors, the absorption of the Hour Account Compositors, Machinemen and Binders into the permanent establishment were all brought into force during the year.

26. Some workmen of the Central Press who were dis-satisfied with the increase in the number of working hours, the sliding scale of piece-work rate, etc., began to show an obstructive attitude from the 28th March with the result that a lock-out was ordered on 1st April 1931, which continued till the 17th of that month. On that date, as the workmen showed an inclination to rejoin duty, all but 18 ring-leaders were permitted to do so from the next day. The ringleaders were dismissed, but having later repented for their conduct, were ordered to be compulsorily retired on such gratuity or pension as they were entitled to under the rules.

27. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot were pleased to visit the Central Press.

(vi) Stationery.

28. The value of stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,38,175. To this, new stock of the value of Rs. 1,96,183 was added during the year, bringing the total to Rs. 3,34,358 against Rs. 3,59,778 in the previous year. The value of issues to the several offices came up to Rs. 1,98,800 against Rs. 2,21,603 in the previous year, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 1,35,559 at the end of the year against Rs. 1,38,175 in the year previous. The increase in the number of offices to which supplies were made from the Stationery Depot was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 11. As usual purchases were made through the Stores Purchase Committee. But in some cases local purchases to the extent of Rs. 836 were made, mostly of articles not stocked for general supply, to meet urgent demands.

29. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot were pleased to visit the Stationery Depot.

(vii) Meteorology.

30. There were one First Class Observatory at Bangalore and four Third Class Observatories at Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Balehonnur for recording weather elements. In addition, there was a temporary Meteorological Station at Jogimatti, a Hill Station near Chitaldrug, where only temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction were recorded. The self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory continued to work satisfactorily. The observations recorded at Bangalore and the other mofussil places were reduced and tabulated for publication. The Meteorological Officers at Poona and Madras were regularly informed of the local weather conditions for publication and for the preparation of weather forecasts. Observations of pilot balloons with the theodolite were made throughout the year in order to determine the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere. The results of these observations were daily telegraphed to Poona. The finding of North and East components and other calculations wanted by the Upper Air Observatory at Agra were attended to and the results calculated were despatched to Agra weekly or monthly. Cloud observations with a Nephescope were daily made at 8, 12 and 16 hours and the records communicated to Agra once a month. Nineteen sets of storm observations and 36 sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory and telegraphed to Poona. Eighteen sets of Balloon Observations for International Upper Air Research were also taken and the results intimated to Agra. Ten sets of storm observations were taken at Chitaldrug and 13 sets at Mysore and wired to Poona.

31. With the two new Rain-Gauge Stations opened during the year, the total number of such stations at the end of the year was 241. Of these, all except 11 stations were inspected during the year. All the Meteorological Offices were inspected during the year by the Meteorological Reporter. Monthly means of weather elements were continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The mean daily values of the observations at Bangalore were sent to the editors of the 'Daily Post' and the 'Bangalore Mail' for publication. A weekly statement giving details of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for publication in a Kannada Weekly. The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 15,085 against Rs. 14,362 in the year previous.

(viii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens. The Lal-Bagh.

32. The Government Botanical Garden at Bangalore, popularly known as the Lal-Bagh maintained its popularity as a place of public resort and recreation. The garden, lawns, buildings, roads, and parks were kept in good condition. The economic garden which contains medicinal herbs, fibres, fruit plants, etc., was maintained and improved. On account of lack of proper accommodation, it was decided to discontinue the collection of monkeys and most of the better specimens were therefore sent to the Mysore Zoo. The collection of deer and birds was well looked after. The cost of maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 35,426-8-7.

Economic Work

33. Of the plants imported during the year, the most important was Aleuritis Fordii, the Tung oil plant of China. This plant was originally introduced in 1913-14 from Hongkong and a tree planted in the Lal-Bagh has come out well. Since the war, this oil has become an important raw product. A large quantity of seed has been obtained and from these, about 500 trees have been raised. The work on fruit cultivation was carried on in the Government Botanical Garden, the Palace Orchard, the Horticultural Farm and the Central Fruit Nursery. In the last named place, fruit plants such as Guava, Roseapple, Pomegranate, Papaya, Limes, Oranges, etc., were propagated for distribution and 6,785 fruit plants were supplied free for planting in villages to Amildars, Economic Superintendents, and private applicants. In the Horticultural Farm, most of the varieties of European vegetables were grown for trial and seed production, all of which gave good crops. The variety of Indian corn raised in the Farm *i.e.*, Golden Beauty was widely distributed. Improved varieties of Indian vegetables were also tried. Rhodes Grass was, as usual, largely cultivated in the farm and 334 tons of this grass were supplied to the Military Department. The income and expenditure of the Horticultural Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 11,217-10-0 and Rs. 8,386-8-0 respectively.

Scientific Work

34. The introduction of Botanical and Horticultural plants for the improvement and extension of the departmental collection consisted of Coniferous plants, several interesting Alpine species, ornamental trees and shrubs and new varieties of bulbous plants, such as Dahlia, Canna, Gladiolus, etc. A number of new hybrid orchids, succulants and ornamental grasses, etc., were also obtained from Kew and other gardens in Europe Seeds of Botanical interest and seeds for flowering and ornamental plants as well as annual flowers, to the extent of 294 lbs. were collected for sale and local distribution. The spraying staff attached to the department treated 45,731 fruit and other trees for various pests. All the incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated with hydro-cyanic acid gas.

Horticultural School.

35. In the Horticultural School, three batches of 12 students underwent training during the year.

Waste land Plantations.

36. The Waste-land Plantation at Tumkur showed good progress during the year and the newly introduced plants did well. It is hoped that in another two years this plantation will form a valuable source of seed supply, besides demonstrating the suitability of these useful plants for dry land cultivation.

Horticultural Shows.

37. The summer and winter Horticultural Shows were held as usual during the year and the exhibits under all classes including foliage and bulbous plants, flowering perennials and annuals, fruits and vegetables were well represented.

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Other Gardens and Parks.

38. The Cubbon Park and other Gardens under the management of the Department were maintained in good condition and several improvements were effected.

Finance.

39. The total expenditure of the Gardens Department was Rs. 1,98,596-3-1 against Rs. 2,16,395-8-5 in the year previous.

(ix) Hill Station.

40. The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill Station increased from 883 in the year previous to 1,082 of whom 714 came from within the State and 368 from outside. As usual, two dispensaries, a Police Out-post, and a Sub-Post Office, were opened during the season and all the leading dailies and magazines were subscribed for. The European and Indian Hotels were kept open throughout the year. All the buildings and walks were maintained in good condition. To increase the supply of water, a pumping machine was purchased and fitted to the Amrutsarovar and six new water carrying bullocks were also purchased.

41. Among the distinguished visitors to the Station were the Maharaja of Travancore, the Hon'ble the British Resident and Sir Hari Singh Gour.

42. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,781-0-6 and Rs. 7,395-8-4 respectively.

(x) Government Museum.

43. There were 2,07,028 visitors to the Museum during the year compared with 2,40,566 in the year previous. Seventy-six specimens were added during the year against 196 in the preceding year.

44. The grant for the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 7,000 and the expenditure Rs. 5,921.

(xi) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses

45. There were 117 Printing Presses in the State on the 31st March 1931, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, against 104 in the previous year. Of these, 41 were in the Bangalore District, 13 in Kolar, 11 in Tumkur, 29 in Mysore, three in Hassan, three in Kadur, ten in Shimoga and seven in the Chitaldrug District.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

46. Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette which is published by the Police Department, there were 15 newspapers and 44 periodicals in the State during the year 1930-31. Of these, two newspapers were in English, 12 in Kannada and one in Urdu. Of the 44 periodicals, 17 were in English one in Tamil, and 26 in Kannada. Four were published quarterly and the rest monthly. Two were comic journals. three dealt with scientific topics, ten with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economics and other miscellaneous topics.

(xii) Libraries.

The Educational Library.

47. The number of volumes in the Educational Library attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction on 30th June 1931 was 3,957 and the number in the Office Library was 515, as against 4,288 and 2,987 respectively, in the previous year. Three hundred and twenty-eight volumes mostly on education were added during the year to the Educational Library, as against 191 in the previous year. The accessions to the Office Library numbered 15, being mainly official reports, as against 20 in the previous year. The number of books lent out of these Libraries during the year under report was 1,534, as against 1,783 in the previous year.

48. The two aided Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of Committees, the members of which were partly nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers. The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these libraries :— Aided Public Libraries.

Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
1. Number of Members ...	920	1,091	155	139
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Amount of subscription ...	8,115	8,642	1,638	1,562
3. Total income ...	14,137	14,250	6,952	7,036
4. Expenditure ...	16,007	14,865	6,489	6,036
5. Balance	1,007	185	463	1,000
	No.	No.	No.	No.
6. Total number of books ...	15,993	17,561	9,229	9,284
7. Accessions	633	1,785	248	155
8. Number of books issued ...	73,849	75,545	32,990	30,863
9. Periodicals subscribed for—				
(*a*) Indian ...	98	86	53	55
(*b*) Foreign ...	56	63	24	21
10. Total number of visitors ...	88,162	88,232	1,41,078	1,33,030

49. The vernacular home circulating section for ladies, attached to the Public Library, Bangalore, continued to be popular.

50. As in the previous year, there were 81 Libraries working in the several District, Taluk and Hobli Headquarters, of which 13 stocked both English and Kannada books, three English, Kannada and Urdu books and 65 only Kannada books. Grants-in-aid were distributed, as usual to the Libraries on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Rural and Urban Libraries.

51. The Central Book Depot stocked as usual all the educational publications of the Department, maps and other books and supplied them to educational institutions and Government Departments through 157 Branch Depots and Agencies. The total value of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 2,73,852 against Rs. 2,74,787 in 1929-30 and purchases of the value of Rs. 1,70,206 were made during the year. The net sum realised by sales at the Central and Branch Depots and at Agencies amounted to Rs. 68,941 and the value of free supplies of books made to various Government Offices and Educational Institutions amounted to Rs. 86,958. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commission paid) was Rs. 10,235. The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

(xiii) Stores Purchase Committee.

52. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, presided over the Committee during the year, except during the period from 1st September 1930 to 18th February 1931 when Rajakaryapravina Mr. P. G. D'Souza was President of the Committee. The Committee met seven times during the year and considered 50 subjects relating to questions of procedure, consideration of tenders and other matters. Constitution, Meetings, etc.

Purchases; Foreign.

53. The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 182 of the value of £ 1,41,677 or Rs. 18,89,027 against 121 orders of the value of £ 70,918 or Rs. 9,45,574 during the year 1929-30. The Electrical, the Railway and the Public Works Departments were the largest purchasing departments in the order mentioned, the value of stores purchased for these departments being £ 78,164, £ 22,724 and £ 20,099 respectively. The value of foreign purchases arranged during the year was double that of the previous year, the increase in volume being due to the large quantities of stores purchased for the extension of electric power supply to several towns in the interior of the State and the New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme.

Local.

54. The total number of orders placed in India was 363 of the value of Rs. 25,25,493 against 435 valued at Rs. 16,50,744 during the year previous. The aggregate value of all the stores purchased in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 44,14,520. This is the highest figure since the constitution of this Committee.

Incidental Cost.

55. The total amount paid to Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, on account of the work done by them was Rs. 24,207-8-11 of which a sum of Rs. 5,578-8-0 represented the charges paid to them on account of inspections and debited directly to the respective indents. The net charges on this account, including their retainer fee of £ 300 and the proportionate cost of the office staff and printing and stationery, amounted to Rs. 18,629, which on the value of purchases arranged for the Railway Department to which their services were mainly confined, gives an incidence of 6·1 per cent as against 4·4 per cent during the preceding year. This increase in the incidence of cost is due to the decrease in the volume of purchases made for the Railway Department during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

56. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee on account of salaries, establishment, travelling allowances and contingencies amounted to Rs. 16,942-1-6. Taking credit for a sum of Rs. 2,754-10-8 realised by the sale of tender forms, the net expenditure of the Committee was Rs. 14,187-6-10, which, on the total value of the purchases effected by the Committee, *viz.*, 44,14,520, gives an incidence of 0·32 per cent, as compared with 0·56 per cent in the year previous. The incidence of the cost of the whole organization, including the cost of the London Agency and the contribution payable to the Trade Commissioner's Office (£ 300 per annum) was 0·83 per cent during the year, against 1·4 per cent during the year previous.

General.

57. Except in the case of orders placed with firms in America and Australia and some orders placed directly with firms on the continent of Europe, all foreign stores were ordered through the Trade Commissioner in London.

58. The term of Messrs. Best & Co., Madras, as Clearing Agents for the Committee, having expired by the 31st December 1930, the same was renewed for a further period of three years from the 1st of January 1931, as their work was satisfactory throughout the period.

59. The number of firms added to the approved list during the year was 96 against 118 in the year previous.

(xiv) Central Recruitment Board.

Constitution and Strength.

60. The Second Member of Council continued to be the Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board and the number of non-official members on the Board was increased from five to seven, bringing the total strength to eleven, consisting of four official and seven non-official members.

Meetings.

61. The Board met twice during the year, the average number of members present being eight. Two meetings of the Sub Committee of the Central Recruitment Board (appointed by Government for advising the Board on questions relating to exemptions from the rules of recruitment) were also held during the year.

Vacancies and Appointments.

62. The total number of vacancies advertised through the Board during the year was 1,959, of which 439 were General vacancies open to all classes, 1,496 Special vacancies reserved for candidates of Backward Communities and 24 vacancies thrown open to all classes. Two hundred and forty-eight vacancies were

either cancelled or ceased to exist or in which no appointments were made or which were ordered to be readvertised. The number of applications for appointments received during the year was 24,241, as against 24,631 during the previous year. Of these, 5,483 were rejected as not being in confirmity with the rules. The remaining 18,758 applications were forwarded to the various appointing officers.

Appointments made were reported to the Board in respect of 836 vacancies, of which 207 were General and 629 Special. Brahmin candidates were appointed in 193 General and 9 Special vacancies and members of the Backward Communities in 14 General and 620 Special vacancies. In 68 cases, exemption from the operation of the rules of recruitment was granted by the Board.

H. V. RAMASVAMI,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
General Department.

BANGALORE,
Dated 12th December 1931.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan ...	1st May 1926	...	Was on Special Duty in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference in London from 1st September 1930 to 17th February 1931.
2. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	First Member of Council.	12th June 1928	...	(1) Was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Dewan from 5th July 1930 to 20th July 1930 and from 12th May 1931 to 21st May 1931, during the absence of the Dewan from the State. (2) Was Officiating Dewan from 1st September 1930 to 17th February 1931.
3. Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	12th June 1928	...	Officiating First Member of Council from 1st September 1930 to 6th January 1931 and on combined leave from 7th January 1931.
4. Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.	Third Member of Council.	12th June 1928.	...	Officiating Second Member of Council from 1st September 1930. On privilege leave from 4th September 1930 to 15th September 1930 and from 16th April 1931 to 30th April 1931.
5. Rajakaryapravina Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L.	Offg. 3rd Member of Council.	1st September 1930.	30th June 1931	...
6. Rajadharmapravina Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	2nd August 1927.	...	On privilege leave from 2nd January 1931 to 14th January 1931.
7. Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	8th July 1925	19th June 1931	Was officiating as Chief Justice from 2nd January 1931 to 14th January 1931.
8. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., M.L. ...	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2nd August 1927.	...	On privilege leave from 3rd December 1930 to 23rd Dec. 1930.
9. Mr. P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L. ...	Temporary Additional Judge, High Court of Mysore.	5th July 1930	14th July 1930	
	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	20th June 1931		

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1930-31.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	XIII of 1930.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, 1925.	No	14th July 1930	
2	I of 1931.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.	No	5th January 1931	
3	II of 1931.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923.	No	23rd June 1931	
4	III of 1931.—A Regulation further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.	No	30th June 1931	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1930-31.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the forces, etc. including followers	Arms	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited during the current year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc. including transfer				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
													Rs.		
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	132	...	...	...	...	132	1	...	...	7	19	106	96,973	E. Y. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,540	56	18	28	34	1,516	3	...	...	40	344	1,132	4,12,594	M. H. Rifles S. B. ·456 bore M. L. Muskets ·68.	
Mysore Lancers ...	499	14	2	16	7	488	...	...	...	26	78	384	4,56,348	H. V. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Mechanical Transport Corps ...	36	8	...	...	31	13	...	...	...	1	8	4	44,652	Nil	
Total ...	2,207	78	20	44	72	2,149	4	...	...	74	449	1,626	10,12,567		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1930-31.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 19,29,765	85 (4 officers and 81 men)	2,222 (65 officers and 2,157 men)	8 men		440	854 officers and 3,214 men		
District Superintendents of Police ...	12	Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 and 1 on Rs. 500-50-600.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	8	Rs. 200- 10—250									
Inspectors of Police	117	Rs. 75 to 150.									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	2	Rs. 46—10—56									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	190	Rs. 55 and 65									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors ...	3	Rs. 31									
Jamedars or Head Constables ...	40	Rs. 40									
Sergeants or Daffedars	488	Rs. 21 and 24									
Subedars	8	Rs. 30—1—35									
Havildars	10	Rs. 22—1—25									
Naiks	16	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,592	Rs. 13 to 17									
Recruits on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	3	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,529	13,041	9,315	10,506	7,767	9,455	4,212	5,360	3,503	3,340	45·21	51·01	54·22	56·68	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. a. p. 2,87,683 13 6	Rs. a. p. 2,31,249 0 8	Rs. a. p. 1,10,720 10 8	Rs. a. p. 1,07,989 3 1	38·48	46·69	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	4	5	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	...	1	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	3	3	1
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	5	2	7	3
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	1	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	19	56	75	34
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	96	91	187	83
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	1	2
		Total ...	123	157	280	126
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	48	97	145	84
12	307	Attempts at murder	10	12	22	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	18	23	17
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	2	4	4
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	4	5	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	9	15	24	19
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	5	40	45	34
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	46	88	134	78
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	2	9	11	10
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	184	318	502	298
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	39	68	107	51
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	7	9	16	8
22(a)	332 to 353 ...	Hurt or assault to deter a public servant from duty.	40	72	112	152
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	62	94	156	
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	27	34	61	39
		Total ...	487	880	1,367	804

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1930-31.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total	Released under Section 562 C. P. C.		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17A	18	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
39	66	24	2	11	...	...	10	...	23	1	12	...
88	1,831	102	...	32	8	22	37	...	99	3	453	..
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
143	1,918	129	2	44	8	24	47	...	125	4	478	...
98	259	63	2	59	...	...	2	...	63	...	82	...
14	35	8	...	2	..	...	6	...	8	...	18	...
14	69	9	...	5	...	3	1	...	9	...	16	...
3	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...
2	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
17	14	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...
32	37	20	4	3	1	...	3	...	11	9	5	...
84	266	24	...	10	4	...	10	...	24	...	119	..
8	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
324	1,025	61	3	25	6	1	24	...	59	2	351	...
60	217	25	1	16	4	4	...	...	25	...	100	...
10	35	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	17	...
62	157	21	...	8	1	...	12		21	...	57	...
92	239	50	1	9	1	5	32	...	48	2	48	...
36	46	13	1	3	1	1	7	...	13	...	17	...
856	2,423	311	14	143	18	22	97	...	294	17	850	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number of persons died or absconding during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	1	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	..
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	7	...
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	14	5	11
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	19	12	11
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	1	1	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	1	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	1	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	2	4	1	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	7	1	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	6	10	8	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	2	2	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	7	...	...
22(a)	332 to 353	Hurt or assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	4	2	2
23	354 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	4	2	8
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	15	40	21	20

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1930-31.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24	6 released by Police
19	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	5 compounded. 127 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
21	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,169	5 compounded 128 withdrawn 6 released by Police.
2	4	5	9	2	5	31	...	83	1 withdrawn 27 released by Police and 2 by Magistrates.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2 released by Police.
3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 released by Police.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	82	34 compounded 2 withdrawn 2 released by Police.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
4	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	410	181 compounded 1 withdrawn 15 released by Police.
1	7	5	1	4	...	...	...	73	10 compounded, 7 withdrawn 2 released by Police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	2 withdrawn 4 released by police.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	2 withdrawn 12 released by Police.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1 compounded 1 released by Police.
19	22	14	16	8	6	31	...	937	225 compounded 15 withdrawn 67 released by Police and 2 by Magistrates.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	7	14	21	13
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	33	56	89	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	55	68	123	71
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	27	47	74	34
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	913	1,313	2,226	1,482
		Attempt ..	...	15	15	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,035	1,514	2,549	1,650
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	84	134	218	115
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	29	60	89	62
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	113	194	307	177
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft — of cattle	231	464	695	487
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	...
		ordinary	936	2,070	3,006	2,059
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	...
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	143	226	369	180
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	...
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	13	18	31	18
37	419, 420	Cheating	43	57	100	62
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	129	218	347	221
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	8	13	21	8
		Total ...	1,503	3,069	4,572	3,035
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,261	5,814	9,075	5,792
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	16	12	28	25
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	11	41	52	52
		Offences under Criminal Tribes Act	41	218	259	2,224
42	.. ...	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	196	3,431	3,627	
		Total ...	264	3,702	3,966	2,301
		Grand Total ...	3,525	9,516	13,041	8,093

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1930-31.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total	Released under Section 562 C. P. C.		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17a	18	19
16	67	21	...	5	1	14	1	...	21	...	32	...
56	69	17	...	14	...	3	...	...	17	...	22	...
78	122	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	62	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
47	75	10	...	1	...	...	6	...	7	3	32	...
1,329	1,154	317	8	238	2	12	11	...	271	46	325	...
13	9	4	...	2	...	...	...		2	2	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,589	1,496	373	8	262	3	29	20	...	322	51	477	...
147	354	29	9	1	1	1	16	...	28	1	137	...
50	68	8	...	...	1	...	7	...	8	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	422	37	9	1	2	1	23	...	36	1	154	...
484	673	212	19	117	1	25	32	...	194	18	209	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,036	1,999	742	31	394	19	30	105	5	584	168	510	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
205	239	83	5	33	9	12	9	...	68	15	38	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
15	33	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	...	7	...
67	79	24	...	15	1	3	1	...	20	4	22	...
220	697	37	3	9	1	...	33	...	46	21	289	...
15	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
3,043	3,731	1,136	58	572	31	70	183	5	919	217	1,027	...
5,778	9,990	1,986	91	1,022	62	146	370	5	1,696	290	2,986	...
19	93	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	36	...
41	47	19	...	...	...	1	15	...	16	3	17	...
209	215	160	41	90	...	...	7		158	2	25	
3,344	4,067	3,192	28	37	...	...	3,1..	...	3,176	16	276	...
3,613	4,422	3,374	69	127	...	1	3,156	...	3,353	21	354	...
9,391	14,412	5,360	160	1,149	62	147	3,526	5	5,049	311	3,340	...

*Indicates persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died or absconding during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	15	...	...
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	3	8	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	1	...	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	35	45	34
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	54	54	36
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	8	3	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	9	3	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	5	51	39	20
		Theft Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	3	139	94	47
35	406 to 409	Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal breach of trust	8	16	18	9
36	411 to 414	Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
		Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	1	2
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	1	9	3	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	1	...	2	...
		Total ...	18	218	157	78
		Total of classes I to V ...	39	340	247	145
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	1	...	...
42	.....	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act. ...	8	2	80	17
		*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	31	13	11	9
		Total ...	39	16	91	26
		Grand Total ...	78	356	338	171

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1930-31.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	14	
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	26	1 withdrawn, 3 released by Police.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1 withdrawn, 3 released by Police & 1 by Magistrate.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29	2 released by Police and 1 by Magistrates.
34	61	37	11	2	1	...	...	329	12 compounded, 3 withdrawn, 156 released by Police and 10 by Magistrates.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	62	38	18	2	2	...	...	450	12 compounded, 5 withdrawn, 164 released by Police and 12 by Magistrates.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	72 compounded, 4 withdrawn, 5 released by Police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11 compounded, 8 withdrawn, 2 released by Police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	129	83 compounded, 12 withdrawn 7 released by Police.
29	11	7	4	...	1	...	...	226	5 withdrawn, 1 transferred, 15 released by Police.
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	
120	45	20	5	4	...	...	...	626	1 compounded, 4 withdrawn, 111 released by Police and 2 by Magistrates.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	3	...	...	...	...	. .	...	100	3 withdrawn, 6 released by Police and 1 by Magistrate.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1 compounded, 2 released by Police.
7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	9 compounded, 2 released by Police and 1 by Magistrate.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	102 compounded, 10 withdrawn, 31 released by Police
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 released by Police.
171	65	28	9	4	1	...	...	1,242	113 compounded, 22 withdrawn, 1 transferred, 168 released by Police and 4 by Magistrates.
248	161	82	44	14	9	31	...	3,927	439 compounded, 182 withdrawn, 1 transferred, 412 released by Police and 18 by Magistrates.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1 compounded, 20 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1 compounded, 2 withdrawn.
6	16	8	2	...	...	...	...	16	4 withdrawn, 2 released by Police.
16	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	366	27 withdrawn, 175 released by Police
22	23	17	2	-	...	...	...	423	2 compounded, 53 withdrawn, 177 released by Police.
270	184	99	46	14	9	31	...	4,350	441 compounded, 235 withdrawn, 1 transferred, 539 released by Police and 18 by Magistrgtes.

APPENDIX VIII—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under section 562, C. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred				
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Courts of Sessions. .	123	149	41	271	...	...	...	...	251	312	...	151	136	...	...	25	...	...	
Courts of District Magistrates	23	22	23	5	2	31	1	...	127	62	23	6	26	...	...	7	...	...	
Courts of other Magistrates	18,296	21,194	10,281	6,435	1,856	23,554	553	...	39,003	42,679	9,725	10,834	9,693	270	120	11,020	400	617	
Grand Total ...	18,442	21,365	10,345	6,711	1,858	23,585	554	...	39,381	43,053	9,748	10,991	9,855	270	120	11,052	400	617	

APPENDIX IX—(Criminal).

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Died etc.
High Court of Mysore ...	...	...	35	30	21	16	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	24	2 persons in 2 cases.
Courts of Sessions	...	...	296	208	107	76	132	83	...	...	...	...	2	2	270	147	
Courts of District and other Magistrates.	12	11	166	89	45	35	100	67	10	9	...	...	11	7	45	24	2 persons in 1 case.
Grand Total ...	12	11	497	327	173	127	253	167	10	9	...	...	13	9	377	195	

APPENDIX X—(Civil).

Statement showing the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
Munsiffs' Courts ..	16,316	16,010	30,050	30,312	1,911	1,044	47,377	47,366	31,228	31,922	16,149	15,444	Rs. a. p. 49,80,108 9 9	1,189	28,085	10,835	17,938	9,561	1,394	722	...	697	16,293	7,422	464	7,733	Rs. a. p. 48,83,357 11 10	Days 182·3
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.) ...	2,669	2,822	7,462	7,857	195	155	10,326	10,834	7,496	7,919	2,830	2,915	15,81,738 11 3	32	7,799	26	5,114	2,516	6	156	56	9	4,289	1,913	129	1,595	17,68,753 12 3	145·88
District Judges' Courts	169	197	81	69	4	2	254	268	55	58	199	210	21,25,940 12 10	20	30	19	2	2	1	5	51	8	4	17	4	23	15,86,240 12 9	585·48
Grand Total ...	19,154	19,029	37,593	38,238	1,210	1,201	57,957	58,468	38,779	39,899	19,178	18,569	86,87,788 1 10	1,241	35,914	1,083	23,054	12,079	1,401	883	107	714	20,586	9,362	590	9,361	82,38,352 4 10	175·7

Note.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 12 is due to the exclusion in column 3 of suits transferred during the year 1930-31 from out of those shown in column 12.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Tribunals	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	24,470	24,163	1,40,80,970 6 9	37,015	36,318	80,03,642 12 5	61,485	60,481	2,20,84,613 3 2	37,322	35,862	99,86,333 4 7	24,163	24,619	1,20,98,279 14 7	11,950	7,001	5,668
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.)	4,915	5,362	16,07,788 3 2	8,349	8,206	23,06,951 9 2	13,264	13,568	59,14,739 12 4	7,902	8,354	22,93,713 0 7	5,362	5,214	16,21,026 11 9	2,712	1,469	1,033
District Judges' Courts.	128	191	9,13,558 9 8	187	138	13,95,280 7 7	315	329	23,08,839 1 3	124	119	8,68,272 7 3	191	210	14,40,566 10 0	57	41	112
Grand Total ...	29,513	29,716	1,66,02,317 3 7	45,551	44,662	1,17,05,874 13 2	75,064	74,378	2,83,08,192 0 9	45,348	44,335	1,31,48,318 12 5	29,716	30,043	1,51,59,873 4 4	14,719	8,511	6,813

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Remanded for trial		Compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
High Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	399	306	82	66	481	372	175	140	306	232	3,39,593 5 4	3,55,747 15 7	94	79	30	21	29	24	5	3	17	13	1,024·33	1,173·12	
Do appellate decrees ...	167	259	248	227	415	486	156	149	259	337	72,076 10 1	67,271 13 4	116	90	16	31	7	11	2	5	15	12	284·62	404·57	
Do original orders ...	26	21	43	35	76	56	50	38	26	18	...	...	31	17	5	5	3	1	3	6	8	9	176·94	163·22	
Do appellate orders ...	...	5	3	9	3	14	3	11	...	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5			
Total ...	594	591	381	337	975	928	384	338	591	590	4,11,669 15 5	4,23,019 12 11	243	190	51	57	39	36	11	16	40	39	603·53	682·92	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	412	833	886	670	1,298	1,503	337	373	961	1,130	2,55,006 4 0	2,76,985 2 11	178	200	56	43	36	33	23	22	44	75	273·25	384·0	
Do orders ...	158	212	210	194	368	406	156	155	212	251	...	...	61	70	49	34	11	3	14	13	21	35	262·47	276·92	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	385	277	414	573	799	850	522	465	277	385	1,20,404 1 1	1,59,861 5 6	325	278	65	57	52	74	47	28	33	28	558·0	505·4	
Do orders ...	9	5	55	57	64	62	59	50	5	12	...	...	38	19	10	13	3	...	8	8	...	10	459·85	389·4	
Grand Total ...	1,558	1,918	1,946	1,831	3,504	3,749	1,458	1,381	2,046	2,368	7,87,080 6 6	8,59,866 5 4	845	757	281	204	141	146	103	87	188	187	468·5	476·0	

Note.—The difference between the figures in cols. 3 and 10 is due to the exclusion in col. 3 of appeals transferred during the year 1930-31 from out of those shown in col. 10.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1930.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from the previous year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail at Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 71 Taluk Lock-ups 1 Lock-up at Kalasa	909	5,863	6,708	6,772	926·13	859·04	875	Rs. a. p. 1,41,565-6-11	24	12

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1930-31		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Delivered at the request of the presenter during the year 1930-31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	1,27,428	1,64,148	57,068	74,245	57,972	75,161	897	1,047	973	1,240	10,516	12,455	1,27,281	1,64,057	Rs. a. p. 4,22,18,109-12-3	Rs. a. p. 5,41,12,587-7-5	189	154	226	246	28

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	74,208	2,24,62,236 7 4	1,46,058 0 0	57,084	1,69,81,340 4 4	1,10,295 0 0	
Sales	75,367	2,39,63,852 15 8	1,62,897 2 0	57,959	1,69,77,511 6 3	1,18,450 8 0	
Wills	1,044	6,46,739 6 6	5,701 6 0	898	6,51,162 1 0	5,120 8 0	
Money bonds	1,107	8,40,665 8 3	1,506 12 0	1,209	9,03,155 12 10	2,891 4 0	
Miscellaneous	12,311	61,99,043 1 8	39,293 10 0	10,181	67,04,939 3 10	35,383 10 0	
B. Return (other receipts)	.....	.....	24,654 14 5	.....	.....	23,055 7 6	
Total ...	1,64,037	5,41,12,537 7 5	3,80,111 12 5	1,27,281	4,22,18,108 12 3	2,95,196 5 6	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,78,029 12 3	.....	.....	1,85,992 4 10	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	2,02,082 0 2	.....	.....	1,09,204 0 8	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1930 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1930-31	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1931 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1929-30 (Final)	Present year 1930-31		Past year 1929-30 (Final)	Present year 1930-31		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,69,395	13,03,199	...	...	13,19,902	...	...	
1. Yelahanka	1,849	4,580	4,422	6,271	4,611	4,524	1,747	
2. Hoskote	2,110	7,522	6,665	8,775	8,763	6,982	1,793	
3 Sulibele	1,967	1,179	73*	2,040	1,370	1,229*	811	* This Municipality was abolished from 1st December 1930. The figures furnished are up to the date of abolition.
4. Dodballapur	1,837	9,404	18,234	20,071	9,577	18,509	1,562	
5. Nelamangala	621	7,438	4,769	5,390	8,350	5,087	303	
6. Tyamagondlu	865	4,613	4,036	4,901	5,712	4,357	544	
7. Kankanhalli	1,253	7,009	5,370	6,623	6,259	6,533	90	
8. Magadi	1,068	6,051	5,533	6,601	6,394	5,314	1,287	
9. Closepet	5,999	9,942	7,093	13,092	8,036	9,172	3,920	
10. Channapatna	502	24,850	26,634	27,136	24,658	26,238	898	
11. Anekal	3,053	6,724	5,884	8,937	6,139	7,460	1,477	
12. Sarjapur	6,095	2,557	2,075	8,170	2,309	3,143	5,027	
13. Devanhalli	2,142	7,135	7,119	9,261	7,212	7,844	1,417	
14. Vadigenha	1,295	3,838	3,501	4,796	3,129	4,462	334	
Total ...	30,656	1,02,842	1,01,408	1,32,064	1,02,516	1,10,854	21,210	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	3,905	42,813	44,574	48,479	45,510	45,445	3,034	
2. Bowringpet	6,016	25,740	27,318	33,334	22,946	31,856	1,478	
3. Chintamani	7,760	48,058	42,199	49,959	39,915	43,713	6,246	
4. Chikballapur	12,546	37,549	28,272	40,818	36,592	24,135	16,683	
5. Mulbagal	967	7,328	8,670	9,637	8,352	9,425	212	
6. Sidlaghatta	338	6,991	7,719	8,057	8,079	6,997	1,060	
7. Malur	1,204	6,940	6,520	7,724	7,113	7,982	—258	
8. Srinivaspur	1,723	7,212	4,007	5,730	6,436	3,864	1,866	
9. Bagepalli	893	1,160	1,200	2,093	1,235	1,527	321	
10. Goribidnur	6,166	4,479	7,862	14,028	3,742	5,814	8,214	
11. Gudibanda	2,308	3,947	2,018	4,326	3,598	2,813	1,513	
Total ...	43,826	1,87,217	1,80,359	2,24,185	1,83,498	1,83,616	40,569	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1929-30.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1930 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1930-31	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1931 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1929-30 (Final)	Present year 1930-31		Past year 1929-30 (Final)	Present year 1930-31		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	17,021	71,358	97,584	1,14,605	76,384	69,503	45,102	
2. Tiptur ...	57,202	31,159	22,2217	79,539	40,048	40,530	39,009	
3. Madhugiri ...	7,606	20,628	21,076	28,682	16,719	14,611	14,071	
4. Sira ...	12,103	32,778	11,884	23,987	32,024	18,486	5,501	
5. Chiknayakanhalli ...	6,576	13,163	11,834	18,410	12,137	13,261	5,149	
6. Gubbi ...	5,660	15,771	9,335	14,995	13,528	9,529	5,466	
7. Kunigal ...	9,540	9,049	11,153	20,693	11,233	11,464	9,229	
8. Koratagere ...	639	3,697	4,417	5,056	3,823	3,665	1,391	
9. Pavagada ...	4,650	5,109	4,543	6,193	4,850	4,763	1,490	
10. Turuvekere...	2,006	5,979	6,340	8,346	5,220	5,494	2,852	
Total ...	1,20,093	2,08,691	2,00,413	3,20,506	2,15,966	1,91,306	1,29,200	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	26,816	5,47,538	7,51,987	...	5,54,592	6,90,336	88,467	
1. Chamrajnagar	5,843	19,626	19,810	25,653	17,188	23,065	2,588	
2. Hunsur ...	4,373	18,542	13,282	17,655	22,737	14,262	3,393	
3. Nanjangud ...	3,049	41,922	53,056	56,104	34,079	52,481	3,623	
4. Malvalli ...	1,784	18,463	16,214	27,998	22,773	16,575	1,423	
5. Seringapatam	3,043	11,664	12,531	15,574	10,108	10,369	5,205	
6. Nagamangala	2,914	5,163	3,307	6,221	3,579	3,190	3,031	
7. Gundlupet ...	251	8,902	7,902	8,153	9,084	6,520	1,633	
8. French-Rocks	9,277	11,528	10,988	17,265	7,527	8,845	8,420	
9. Ramasamudra	1,853	2,860	2,121	3,974	1,753	1,969	2,005	
10. T.-Narsipur...	158	3,636	2,973	3,131	4,128	2,890	241	
11. Mugur ...	28	1,611	1,933	1,961	1,806	1,695	266	
12. Heggaddevankote.	1,266	2,369	1,670	2,936	1,382	1,222	1,714	
13. Sargur ...	1,072	2,488	2,113	3,185	1,969	2,033	1,152	
14. Talkad ...	349	2,463	2,222	2,571	2,434	2,191	380	
15. Bannur ...	175	2,808	2,108	2,283	3,159	2,114	169	
16. Melkote ...	223	2,572	2,197	2,420	2,930	2,400	20	
47. Maddur ...	1,597	4,656	3,733	5,330	3,179	3,627	1,703	
18. Yedatore ...	10,255	6,882	7,405	17,660	4,766	5,897	11,763	
19. Saligrama ...	2,788	4,825	8,340	11,128	3,328	10,019	1,109	
20. Krishnarajpete.	2,258	3,902	3,383	5,641	3,183	4,664	977	
21. Periyapatna...	5,044	4,554	3,042	8,586	4,760	3,546	4,540	
22. Mandya ...	10,081	8,972	15,057	25,138	4,722	12,932	12,206	
23. Yelandur ...	992	2,531	2,679	3,671	2,565	2,344	1,327	
24. Belakavadi ...	1,262	2,509	2,218	3,480	1,484	2,800	680	
25. Mirle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Agara Mamballi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	66,935	1,95,148	2,00,283	2,67,218	1,74,619	1,97,650	69,568	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1930	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1930-31	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1931	Remarks
		Past year 1929-30	Present year 1930-31		Past year 1929-30	Present year 1930-31		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan ...	8,603	66,016	61,810	70,413	69,483	53,349	17,064	
2. Hole-Narsipur ...	8,903	37,693	23,899	37,802	31,215	28,111	9,691	
3. Arsikere ...	6,121	45,346	31,639	37,760	39,590	34,978	2,782	
4. Banavar ...	3,708	6,637	5,164	8,872	4,933	59,90	2,882	
5. Haranahalli ...	699	1,748	855	1,554	1,283	1,497	57	
6. Channarayapatna ...	550	6,343	7,065	7,615	7,637	7,127	488	
7. Sravanabelagola ...	1,022	4,311	4,888	5,910	4,792	5,099	811	
8. Arkalgud ...	1,306	10,439	8,175	9,481	10,160	9,362	119	
9. Konanur ...	2,864	5,679	7,365	10,229	6,860	9,192	1,037	
10. Saklespur ...	2,813	10,568	11,072	13,885	12,415	13,990	—105	
11. Belur ...	3,041	7,632	5,184	8,225	7,430	5,942	2,283	
12. Alur ...	3,748	11,790	6,769	10,517	10.362	10,299	218	
Total ...	43,378	2,14,202	1,78,885	2,22,263	2,06,160	1,84,936	37,327	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	8,066	93,762	85,334	93,400	93,283	89,458	3,942	
2. Bhadravati	4,345	15,599	12,499	16,844	15,036	13,503	3,341	
3. Channagiri	2,026	5,173	4,497	6,593	5,158	4,574	1,949	
4 Honnali	3,588	8,125	6,386	9,974	10,352	7,373	2,601	
5 Nyamati	3,685	4,097	3,081	6,766	4,936	4,434	2,332	
6 Shikarpur	378	8,164	7,427	7,805	8,060	7,887	—82	
7. Siralkoppa	2,144	6,384	1,856	4,000	5,329	2,840	1,180	
8. Sorab	504	2,942	3,015	3,519	3,027	3,150	369	
9. Sagar	9,400	30,829	34,681	44,081	29,412	34,909	9,172	
10. Hosanagar	3,158	4,489	3,043	6,201	4,502	3,944	2,257	
11. Tirthahalli	1,102	10,710	9,699	10,801	10,815	9,402	1,399	
12. Kumsi	2,070	4,442	2,108	4,178	4,095	2,972	1,906	
Total ...	40,466	1,94,717	1,73,626	2,14,082	1,94,005	1,83,726	30,366	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1930	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1930-31	Expenditure during the		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1931	Remarks
		Past year 1929-30	Present year 1930-31		Past year 1929-30	Present year 1930-31		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	22,263	82,747	82,212	1,04,475	76,325	87,271	17,204	
2. Tarikere	5,601	43,421	40,447	46,048	44,552	42,902	3,146	
3. Birur	3,753	10,231	8,404	12,157	9,264	9,833	2,324	
4. Kadur	4,544	10,238	8,589	13,133	9,965	11,374	1,759	
5. Koppa	3,675	6,313	13,060	16,735	7,342	14,276	2,459	
6. Mudgere	1,349	6,192	5,368	6,717	7,176	8,397	1,680	
7. Narasimharajpura ...	363	5,347	5,440	5,803	5,690	4,683	1,120	
8. Ajjampur	375	3,456	1,875	2,250	3,188	1,935	315	
9 Sringeri	3,667	5,432	4,149	7,816	5,904	3,935	3,881	
Total ...	45,590	1,73,377	1,69,544	2,15,134	1,69,406	1,84,606	30,528	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Town Municipalities.								
1. Chitaldrug	15,312	44,394	40,440	55,752	39,770	39,082	16,670	
2. Davangere	63,616	2,60,140	1,46,880	2,10,496	2,17,810	1,75,444	35,052	
3. Harihar	13,252	21,805	12,719	25,971	18,085	19,266	6,705	
Minor Municipalities.								
4. Challakere	1,661	24,202	15,237	16,898	29,744	16,305	593	
5. Hiriyur	13,082	7,968	12,013	25,095	6,715	7,583	17,512	
6. Hosdurga	2,657	7,512	8,370	11,027	6,757	9,491	1,536	
7. Holalkere	1,425	4,797	5,173	6,598	5,339	4,084	2,514	
8. Jagalur	244	9,624	8,222	8,466	9,550	6,821	1,645	
9. Molakalmuru	1,232	6,209	4,252	5,484	6,639	4,825	659	
10. Naikanhatti	2,669	2,913	2,241	4,910	2,938	2,543	2,367	
11. Mayakonda	960	1,940	1,406	2,366	1,841	1,435	931	
Total ...	1,16,110	3,91,504	2,56,953	3,73,063	3,45,188	2,86,879	86,184	
Grand Total ...	7,03,265	35,18,435	32,09,349	39,12,614	34,65,858	32,31,373	6,81,241	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Month	July 1930	August 1930	September 1930	October 1930	November 1930	December 1930	January 1931	February 1931	March 1931	April 1931	May 1931	June 1931	Total for the year	Total of the past year	Average for the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State	4·15	2·94	5.91	9·99	1·79	0·50	0·00	0·00	0·14	1·75	3·16	3·98	34·31	37·69	35·65	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1929		During June 1930		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	5	...	6	8	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	...	7	0	
3. Rice (common)	6	...	9	0	
4. Jolam	9	...	13	0	
5. Ragi	13	...	22	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1930-31.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. General Administration—							
VIII. Reception and entertainment of guests.							
4 Visit of H. E. the Viceroy ...	.....	218	218	.....	.....	.....	218
23. Irrigation works charged to Revenue.							
Major works	6,63,179	.....	6,63,179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	45,017	68,198	1,13,215	.....	4,80,927	4,80,927	.....
Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	1,69,977	.....	1,69,977	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	3,11,555	.....	.....	60,488	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	3,073	.....	.....	1,755	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8,78,173	68,198	12,62,367	.....	4,80,927	5,43,170	18,05,537
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	4,66,846	1,46,846	6,13,692	84,833	12,845	97,678	.....
Other works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,67,131	2,67,131	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,402	7,094	16,496	2,660	38,453	41,113	.....
Water Supply	.....	48,241	48,241	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	.....	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,62,144	.....	.....	22,330	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	5,018	.....	.....	129	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	8,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,76,248	2,02,181	8,54,788	87,493	3,18,429	4,28,381	12,83,169
24A. Communications—							
(1) Roads	42,948	7,31,799	7,74,747	95,954	4,81,422	5,77,376	.....
(2) Bridges	2,49,470	7,021	2,56,491	2,871	1,095	3,966	.....
(3) Travellers' bungalows ...	8,466	36,686	45,152	2,905	293	3,198	.....
(4) Hill Stations	.....	7,868	7,868	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 (A) Motor License Fees collecting charges ...	.....	3,855	3,855	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Establishment	.....	.....	2,88,186	.....	.....	1,06,649	.....
(6) Tools and plant	.....	.....	11,760	.....	.....	2,880	.....
7. Road Fund—							
a) Contribution to Road Fund from General Revenues ...	.....	.....	13,88,059	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Deduct expenditure met from Road Fund... ...	.....	.....	13,88,059	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net outlay	3,00,884	7,87,229	13,88,059	1,01,730	4,82,810	6,94,069	20,82,128
26. Education—							
Buildings	1,19,366	39,704	1,59,070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	31,444	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	716	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,19,366	39,704	1,91,230	.....	.....	.....	1,91,230
27. Agriculture—							
Buildings	8,257	.....	8,257	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8,257	.....	8,272	.....	.....	.....	8,232

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1930-31.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30. Grants for Public Improvements.	20,713	.....	20,713	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	884	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	20,713	.....	21,696	.....	.....	.....	21,696
31. Army—11 Military Works ...	76,539	12,134	88,673	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	24,369	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	76,539	12,134	1,13,412	.....	.....	.....	1,13,412
38. K. R. S. Capital Account and Irrigation Works—	26,00,358	.....	26,00,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	4,40,149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	10,905	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—51,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	26,00,358	.....	30,00,280	.....	.....	.....	30,00,280
XXV. K. R. S. Irrigation Works—	.....	96,242	96,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	83,175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	96,242	1,79,501	.....	.....	.....	1,79,501
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)—							
Working expenses ...	.....	1,36,377	1,36,377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	12,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,36,377	1,49,328	.....	.....	.....	1,49,328
8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—							
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	24,232	24,232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	24,232	24,318	.....	.....	.....	24,318
39. Industrial and other Works	14,72,789	.....	14,72,789	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	72,692	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	64,134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense ...	.....	.....	30,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	14,72,789	.....	16,39,884	.....	.....	.....	16,39,884
Contribution Works—							
Civil Works—							
Buildings	88,470	39,523	1,27,993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	4,978	1,307	6,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	92,077	1,253	93,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,85,525	42,083	2,27,608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Works ...	19,545	2,430	21,975	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Contribution Works ...	2,05,070	44,513	2,49,583	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	14,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,05,070	44,513	2,65,041	.....	.....	.....	2,65,041
Grand Total ...	61,58,397	14,11,028	90,98,394	1,89,223	12,81,781	16,65,620	1,07,64,014

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1930-31	163,511	294,532	6,379	55,738	181,015	261,391	321,250	2 705	9,167	...	123,524	41 431	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January and February 1930.
Kolar		194,430	172,162	10,880	58,165	126,067	525,001	280,650	1,516	8,504	...	101,902	34,799	
Tumkur		203,114	200,310	11,389	48,361	147,350	690,121	300,870	2,560	7,253	...	118,721	32,378	
Mysore		291,995	386,063	10,299	93,734	224,918	645,479	311,064	2,086	6,964	19	207,670	64,824	
Hassan		195,016	208,188	7,980	54,094	140,971	276,223	112,815	1,701	1,978	...	103,272	20,671	
Shimoga		190,630	141,601	19,654	65,017	174,995	29,036	45,166	670	664	...	79,748	35,381	
Kadur		119,484	91,975	8,847	30,853	80,522	72,148	50,024	598	1,204	...	52,854	13,929	
Chitaldrug		178,717	1,00,640	12,826	76,293	110,138	321,735	165,287	1,970	4,227	5	78,985	28,776	
Total ...		5,36,897	15,94,931	87,754	482,255	11,85,971	28,21,134	15,92,126	14,006	39,961	24	866,676	272,189	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1930-31.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore State	1929-30	559	30,61,858	90	95,861	248	4,28,329	2,478	40,05,181	3,375	75,91,229	
	1930-31	546	27,92,049	90	91,038	247	4,03,723	2,428	39,48,922	3,311	72,35,732	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1930-31.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1929-30	Collection during the current year 1930-31	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 62,53,327	Rs. 56,51,758	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	7,73,997	1,12,83,704	1,20,57,701	1,12,17,111	1,00,53,881	81,092	19,22,728
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	82,498	5,62,231	6,44,729	5,38,050	4,76,818	1,864	1,66,047
3. Miscellaneous ...	2,93,299	11,39,069	14,32,368	13,17,407	9,68,500	32,001	4,31,867
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	3,93,150	3,93,150	*4,34,387*	*3,93,150*	...	...
Total ...	11,49,794	1,25,91,854	1,37,41,648	1,26,38,181	1,11,06,049	1,14,957	25,20,642
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty on Gold ...	...	9,99,262	9,99,262	11,14,345	9,99,262	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	35,352	35,352	51,788	35,352	..	...
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	30,000	30,000	75,000	30,000	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*635*	*635*	*745*	*635*	...	...
Total ...	...	10,63,979	10,63,979	12,40,388	10,63,979	...	...
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil ...	...	17,33,177	17,33,177	23,32,748	17,33,177	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency ...	4,85,386	10,68,918	15,54,304	16,27,387	10,42,930	35,783	4,75,591
3. Creosoting plant ...	39,234	4,18,324	4,57,558	1,23,337	3,14,768	3,180	1,39,610
4. Miscellaneous ...	2,028	36,958	38,986	1,35,214	37,697	31	1,258
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*3,455*	*3,455*	*6,005*	*3,455*	...	...
Total ...	5,26,648	32,53,922	37,80,570	42,12,681	31,25,117	38,994	6,16,459
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	25,584	27,18,513	27,44,097	28,43,146	26,11,877	5,770	1,26,450
2. Toddy ...	1,20,359	40,82,117	42,02,476	35,90,071	35,18,333	54,594	6,29,549
3. Ganja and majum ...	7,599	4,06,112	4,13,711	3,98,986	3,79,159	455	34,097
Opium	112	91,001	91,113	95,942	91,113	...	...
Other receipts ...	11,519	1,65,428	1,76,947	1,36,482	1,43,028	1,964	31,955
Deduct—Refunds etc.	..	*89,523*	*89,523*	*83,560*	*89,523*	...	...
Total ...	1,65,173	73,73,648	75,38,821	69,81,066	66,53,987	62,783	8,22,051
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	7,39,537	7,39,537	7,91,416	7,39,537	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	11,84,954	11,84,954	12,94,526	11,84,954	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	68,770	68,770	72,761	68,770	...	...
4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	27,160	27,160	38,716	27,160	...	...
5. Fines and Penalties	...	18,377	18,377	19,852	18,377	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*1,24,491*	*1,24,491*	*1,18,461*	*1,24,491*	...	...
Total ...	...	19,13,859	19,13,859	20,98,810	19,13,859	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1929-30	Collection during the current year 1930-31	Remissions during the current year 1930-31	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	3,104	3,104	3,146	3,104	...	...
2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	7,464	7,464	9,107	7,464	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	45,352	45,352	39,464	45,352	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	4,562	4,562	3,154	4,562	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*12,654*	*12,654*	*10,474*	*12,654*	...	...
Total ...	...	47,828	47,828	44,397	47,828	...	...
F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ...	82,568	13,09,520	13,92,088	12,30,066	12,35,939	4,143	1,52,006
2. Registration ..	...	2,92,616	2,92,616	3,75,955	2,92,616	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	17,744	17,744	21,499	17,744	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	71,109	71,109	73,599	71,109	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	77,684	77,684	63,725	77,684	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,24,745	2,24,745	2,68,732	2,24,745	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	1,892	1,892	1,232	1,892	...	...
8. Police ...	...	13,421	13,421	16,336	13,421	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	43,907	43,907	47,212	43,907	...	...
10. Public Health ..	...	29,475	29,475	31,890	29,475	...	..
11. Education ..	...	2,15,510	2,15,510	1,97,913	2,15,510	...	...
12. Army ...	...	79,946	79,946	86,070	79,946	...	...
Total ...	...	23,03,988	23,03,988	24,14,229	23,03,988	...	...
G. Miscellaneous—							
Extraordinary receipts ...							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract ...	...	2,91,731	2,91,731	2,46,055	2,91,731	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	1,26,141	1,26,141	1,45,264	1,26,141	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	27,634	27,634	29,646	27,634	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	17,18,881	17,18,881	13,92,653	17,18,881	...	...
iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. Capital ...	...	31,053	31,053	75,139	31,053	...	
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*30,667*	*30,667*	*—6,687*	*30,667*	...	
3. Civil Works ...	...	98,754	98,754	91,395	98,754	...	...
4. Communications ...	...	4,66,934	4,66,934	4,52,357	4,66,934	...	...
5. Agriculture ...	...	63,778	63,778	97,576	63,778	...	..
6. Industries and Commerce ...	...	18,079	18,079	17,474	18,079	...	...
Total ...	...	28,22,318	28,22,318	25,40,872	28,22,318	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1929-30	Collection during the current year 1930-31	Remission during the current year 1930-31	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
General. Commercial Service	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways Revenue Account ...	...	14,54,969	14,54,969	20,92,961	14,54,969		
2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works) ...	...	33,78,025	33,78,025	32,18,349	33,78,025	...	...
3. Iron Works profits ...	...	—6,92,981	—6,92,981	...	—6,92,981	...	...
3. K. G. F. Water Works	...	71,622	71,622	68,630	71,622	...	...
4. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	—13,490	—13,490	—10,450	—13,490	...	...
Total ...	...	41,98,165	41,98,165	53,69,690	41,93,165	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	...	3,32,35,290	3,32,35,290	3,75,40,314	3,32,35,290	...	...
Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund ...	...	5,00,970	5,00,970	5,00,970	5,00,970	...	...
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways ...	...	15,98,529	15,98,529	—25,935	15,98,529	...	...
Commutation of Pensions.	...	...	49,349	43,201	49,349	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	32,05,386	...	...	...
2. Debt ...	...	3,23,87,332	3,23,87,332	...	3,23,87,332	...	...
3 Unfunded Debt:—							
a) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	6,21,034	6,21,034	14,23,163	6,21,034	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	29,98,336	...	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	...	...	1,10,735	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	24,15,310	24,15,310	9,87,927	24,15,310	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	89,221	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	7,35,716	7,35,716	...	7,35,716	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	1,39,909	1,39,909	...	1,39,909	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	3,04,999	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,923	2,923	...	2,923	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	3,84,51,062	3,84,51,062	96,89,823	3,84,51,062	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	...	7,16,86,352	7,16,86,352	4,72,30,137	7,16,86,352	...	...
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	...	7,73,38,110	7,73,38,110	5,34,83,464	7,73,38,110	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1929-30	Current year 1930-31	Actual expenditure 1929-30	Expenditure during the current year 1930-31	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	
B 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	29,68,000	29,61,000	30,00,376	30,18,275	
2. Forest	15,34,000	15,69,000	15,67,519	15,37,267	
3. Excise	5,96,000	4,52,000	5,84,255	4,84,691	
4. Income-tax	87,000	82,000	80,079	81,384	
5. Stamps	93,000	97,000	75,374	82,404	
6. Registration	1,72,000	1,78,000	1,75,046	1,82,400	
Total ...	54,50,000	53,39,000	54,82,649	53,50,422	
C. Administration—					
1. Civil List	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	
2. General Administration	15,09,000	15,08,000	20,31,475	16,43,571	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,04,000	1,90,000	1,05,970	1,85,942	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,61,000	3,66,000	3,77,180	3,11,532	
5. Miscellaneous	67,000	73,000	1,08,281	1,53,590	
6. Courts of Law	10,77,000	11,18,000	11,11,328	11,51,279	
7. Jails	1,51,000	1,42,000	1,28,976	1,08,403	
8. Police	17,54,000	17,88,000	18,40,443	19,31,599	
9. Army	18,77,000	18,26,000	18,48,839	17,13,034	
Total ...	95,10,000	96,21,000	98,52,492	94,98,950	
D. Public Instruction	54,67,000	53,67,000	54,31,943	53,48,196	
E. Medical charges	12,05,000	12,44,000	11,96,396	12,18,090	
F. Religious charges	3,58,000	3,59,000	3,57,296	3,60,197	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	18,00,000	12,00,000	19,41,173	28,53,126	
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works	65,82,000	38,46,000	50,30,904	43,44,430	
3. Industrial Works ...	1,55,000	17,06,000	3,13,513	17, 8,143	
4. Iron Works...	7,36,000	10,00,000	7,36,516	3,24,469	
5. Commuted value of pensions ...	2,00,000	1,74,000	1,51,183	92,221	
Total ...	94,73,000	1,48,96,000	81,73,283	93,82,389	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	15,00,000	14,50,000	13,24,206	12,62,367	
ii. Civil Works	11,14,000	10,00,000	11,44,436	8,54,788	
iii. Communications	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,30,289	13,88,059	
Total ..	37,14,000	35,50,000	35,98,931	35,05,214	
I. Pensions	19,27,000	18,73,000	19,19,580	19,14,228	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1929-30	Current year 1930-31	Actual expenditure 1929-30	Expenditure during current year 1930-31	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Miscellaneous—					
1. Supervision of Mines	2,10,000	2,09,000	2,22,454	2,18,435	
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
3. Interest on debt and other obligations	39,34,000	41,97,000	39,02,545	53,32,616	
4. Public Health	1,50,000	1,93,000	1,79,749	2,12,228	
5. Economic Development	1,31,000	1,00,000	1,05,649	1,04,066	
6. Agriculture	13,50,000	13,79,000	13,04,049	14,25,392	
7. Industries and Commerce ...	1,80,000	2,20,000	1,91,587	2,20,367	
8. Co-operative Societies	1,57,000	1,67,000	1,61,859	1,65,843	
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	8,18,000	7,20,000	7,23,665	5,85,057	
10 Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
11. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	20,000	20,000	16,869	1,161	
13. ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	..	...	...	
14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	..	34,304	...	
15. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	
16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	15,42,000	6,50,000	14,75,097	3,59,719	
Total ...	72,86,000	97,33,000	72,45,633	97,84,016	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	4,65,29,000	4,47,02,000	4,57,08,003	4,88,11,732	
K. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	...	30,96,000	...	1,17,97,224	
2. Debt	...	...	7,244	...	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and provident funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	38,23,271	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	6,13,841	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5. Local and other funds	...	...	9,78,118	4,57,462	
6. Deposits	...	...	...	1,90,981	
7. Advances	...	...	8,05,445	...	
8. Suspense account	...	...	1,21,798	...	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	17,386	13,126	
10. Loans	...	...	1,46,204	5,91,361	
11. Remittances	...	...	...	3,94,541	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	47,508	...	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	21,23,703	1,78,81,207	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,78,31,706	6,66,92,939	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	56,51,758	1,06,45,171	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	5,34,83,464	7,73.38,110	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1930.

Names of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Number of Out-patients	Number of In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Number Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
246 Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,234,024	33,807	22,931	5,504	3,092	1,936	...	...	14,23,692	17,083·55	1363·65	18,447.20	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1930.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Rate per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1929)	Present year (1930)			Past year (1929)	Present year (1930)			Past year (1929)	Present year (1930)	Past year (1929)	Present year (1930)	
Mysore State	65,57,871	1,13,918	1,15,057	1,139	.....	83,400	88,903	5,503	.. ...	19,44	19·63	14·23	15·17	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1930-31.

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1931		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
Past year 1929-30	Present year 1930-31		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
6	6	Colleges, for men	2,580	2,280	2,154	2,104	8,03,676	...	...	1,40,000	...	9,43,676*
2	2	Colleges, for women	82	80	74	75						
4	4	Colleges, Oriental for men	484	497	314	343	47,001	1,500	...	38	778	49,317
1	1	College, Teaching	30	34	30	32	Included	under Colleges.				
1	1	Engineering College	228	201	205	180						
1	1	Medical College	190	78	169	71						
15	15	Total ...	3,594	3,170	2,946	2,805	8,50,677	1,500	...	1,41,038	778	9,92,993
		Secondary Schools.										
28	29	High Schools, English, for boys	6,549	6,528	5,915	5,844	3,83,973	3,355	14,255	1,41,648	38,245	5,81,476
3	3	High Schools, Vernacular, for boys	232	236	211	218	58,574	...	...	46	...	58,560
259	284	Middle Schools, English, for boys	25,970	28,633	21,144	23,353	6,82,331	87,032	...	13,397	15,832	7,48,052
271	162	Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	5,537	3,464	4,183	2,890	1,17,372	13,037	...	883	...	1,31,292
5	5	High Schools, English, for girls	306	342	273	333	53,820	...	...	4,847	704	59,371
1	1	High School, Vernacular, for girls	22	21	20	19	.	. .	...	...	...	...
26	28	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,602	1,860	1,363	1,606	76,883	3,356	...	1,916	13,534	95,689
48	45	Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	555	676	451	560	35,867	392	...	...	...	36,259
636	557	Total ...	40,773	41,760	33,559	34,823	13,58,760	1,07,232	14,255	1,62,737	68,315	17,11,299
		Primary Schools.										
5,875	5,857	Primary Schools for boys	2,30,296	2,22,816	1,65,137	1,62,869	13,11,153	3,46,554	32,768	1,049	870	16,92,394
580	538	Primary Schools for girls	31,976	31,443	22,286	22,801	3,06,939	49,684	19,061	77	18	3,75,779
6,455	6,395	Total ...	2,62,272	2,54,259	1,87,423	1,85,670	16,18,092	3,96,238	51,829	1,126	888	20,68,173
		Special Schools.										
11	12	Training Schools for Masters	678	812	615	763	1,82,053	...	...	96	...	1,82,149
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	88	98	79	81	44,557	...	...	305	2,824	47,686
17	18	Industrial Schools for males	1,092	1,168	897	951	58,940	...	...	1,383	192	60,515*
2	2	Industrial Schools for females	327	377	250	272	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	Commercial Schools	511	551	335	442	10,861	...	...	9,332	...	20,193
51	77	Sanskrit Schools	1,319	1,846	964	1,386	12,800	...	...	...	...	12,800
3	3	Schools for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind	105	108	74	78	8,533	...	...	180	...	8,713
1	1	Engineering School	285	303	169	191	47,673	...	...	8,254	...	55,927
3	4	Agricultural Schools	88	115	72	99	41,700	...	...	...	...	41,700*
...	...	Practical Instruction classes	...	Included	under Middle Schools.		..	23,140	...	..	...	23,140
96	124	Total ...	4,493	5,379	3,455	4,263	4,07,117	23,140	...	19,550	3,016	4,52,823
7,202	7,091	Total Public Institution and Direct Expenditure ...	3,11,132	3,04,545	2,27,383	2,27,561	42,34,646	5,28,110	66,084	3,23,451	72,997	52,25,288
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
...	...	Advance	72	...	59	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Elementary	18,724	18,484	16,986	16,856	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,156	1,224	Total ...	18,796	18,484	17,045	16,856	...	...	...	...	..	..
		Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	12,73,216	61,889	75,075	1,53,149	2,851	15,66,160
8,358	8,315	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Institutions	3,29,928	3,23,046	2,44,428	2,44,417	55,07,862	5,89,999	1,41,159	4,76,600	75,828	67,91,448

*Revised estimate as shown in Budget.

WD 755—GPB—1,000—14-12-31.